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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Bremen Steamship Donau.

Debate in the French Chamber on the Foreign Policy of the Empire.

The Grand Banquet to Charles Dickens at Liverpool.

The Policy of the English Government in China.

The steamship *Donau*, which left Bremen April 10, and Southampton April 13, reached this port yesterday. The advices thus received are later by two days than those already at hand, and supply interesting news, only referred to briefly by our cable dispatches.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Jules Favre on Foreign Relations—Minister Lavalette in Reply—M. Thiers on Germany.

In the Legislative Body, April 9, the French Budget was under discussion. M. JULES FAVRE was given leave to speak on that portion relating to foreign affairs:

REMARKS OF M. JULES FAVRE.

He said: I wish to ask the Government a few questions concerning foreign affairs, but shall be unable to completely develop them for two reasons: one, that we have so little time before us, and the other that the existing situation of Europe is ill-defined, and difficulties exist which could not be solved without some negotiation being clashed with. First, I desire to know the present state of our negotiations with the Regency of Tunis, relative to the payment of the interest of the loan contracted by the head of that Government. You are all aware that the administration of that country is a pure despotism; further complicated, in matters of finance, by a system of favoritism which we have in vain endeavored to get reformed. The French creditors look hopelessly for payment, and among the subscribers to the Tunis loan there are many who want the interest of their money as a means of subsistence. Out of 12,000,000 francs only 300,000 francs have been paid back. It is essential that an end should be put to such bad faith, and that France should no longer be so disgracefully duped. My next question relates to the affairs of Germany. The Cabinet of Berlin has *studiously abstained from anything like provocation or menace toward France.* It may, indeed, be pursuing in Germany objects it variance with those attributed to it in the Chamber; but the assertion may safely be made that it seeks no opportunity for war. I draw the conclusion that *the French Cabinet, under such circumstances, may go a little further than making empty declarations of peace.* The Minister of Finance has said that, in order to effect a disarmament, two must be in accord. That is true; but, then, one of them often must induce the other to share his opinion. Certain methods are practicable, and I do not believe that France has yet employed them. I shall not dwell longer on this subject, but confine myself to affirming that there is no cause or pretext for war at this moment, unless it be for an interest which would not be national. My third question concerns Italy; and here also, as in the discussion of German affairs, I feel that a certain reserve is imposed on me. Still I cannot but regret that the Government has been so parsimonious of its communications. Our Ministers have pledged themselves to discontinue the occupation of Rome when the security of the Holy Father shall be out of the reach of danger. By still maintaining troops in the Eternal City, they therefore tell Europe that the safety of the Pope is not yet complete. But as the situation of the Pontifical Government appears in no way menaced, the occupation defeats its own end, and is besides highly prejudicial to the interests, both political and financial, of Italy in general. My last question relates to Eastern affairs, but more particularly to those of Greece. France, by reason of the great services which she had rendered to Turkey, was undoubtedly entitled to demand a more humane treatment for the Christian subjects of that Power; but when she made an effort in that direction it failed completely; and the consequence was the Cretan insurrection. The documents published last year prove in question that the complaints of those insurgents were perfectly well founded and justifiable. But, in 1869, France appears to have followed three successive and contradictory policies. First, she disapproved altogether of the insurrection; then she proposed the annexation of Candia to Greece, and when that concession was firmly refused by the Porte, she fell back on a compromise; namely, on an intervention in the internal administration of Turkey in matters concerning that island. And even this last proposition was peremptorily declined by the Ottoman Government. In the mean time, the insurrection continued; Turkey all at once assumed a menacing attitude; and the consequence was, as you all know, the convocation of a conference in which the interests of Greece were sacrificed to Turkish exigencies. The letter written by M. RHANGABE after the conference to his Government, declares that the elimination as the Cretan question is the more regretable that in 1863 the protecting Powers had specially recommended to Turkey an examination into the wishes of those islanders, and that the King's Government had nothing left now but to put faith in the provisions of the Treaty of 1855 for the amelioration of the situation of the Cretans and of the Christians in the East. And how was this sad and melancholy separation entertained by the French Government? A few weeks after it refused to listen to the complaints of the Spendales. But we must be aware lest, in thus taking the part of brute force against oppressed weakness, and in following a policy so contrary to our traditions, we compel Greece to seek elsewhere the support which we refuse. There exists, as you all know, *a great and ambitious Power, by no means disinclined to intervene in European affairs.* You are also aware that certain Cretan exiles have been disposed to *confide their griecances to transatlantic ears.* I do not wish to exaggerate anything, but I think I have good reason to recommend unfortunate Candia to the special attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. I ask him to afford to that island, not a sterile interest expressed in protocols, but a *bona fide* defence against barbarism and oppression.

REPLY OF M. DE LAVALETTE.

Minister DE LAVALETTE, in the sitting of April 10, replied to M. FAVRE'S questions. He said: With regard to Tunis, the situation of the regency is obscure; the revenues amount from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of francs per annum. The interest upon the foreign debt is about equal to the total amount of the revenue. France will continue her efforts to protect the rights of her subjects, but at the same time her influence cannot always be at the disposal of private enterprises. We have not had to pursue any special negotiations with Germany. The attitude on our part shows our sincere desire to maintain good relations, avoiding all interference whatever in affairs that are purely German. Changes such as have occurred in Germany are followed before complete tranquility sets in by an interludiate period of aspirations, misunderstandings, and regrets. Time alone can mend what time has undone. This state of things is for us a motive to avoid every interference in question in which we are not directly interested. Legitimate reasons alone could lead us to depart from this attitude of neutrality, and we do not foresee in the present situation of Candia any motive for our so doing. We respect the rights of our neighbors, and we have no cause to fear that ours will not be likewise respected. Our relations with Italy are good. The Italian Ministry has reëntered a path dictated by Conservative principles. On the other hand, the Pontifical Government is also progressing in the reconstruction of its forces; but the moment has not yet arrived for us to return, purely and simply, to the September Convention, and to evacuate the Pontifical territory." With regard to M. JULES FAVRE'S question respecting Greece, the Marquis DE LAVALETTE showed that France had in the East but one policy, namely, that of peace; and added: "Such were the object and result of the Conference. No doubt the difficulties which gave rise to the dispute between Turkey and Greece have not been settled, but those countries have disarmed and have resorted to peaceful negotiations. Far from having humiliated Greece, the Conference afforded the grand spectacle of the whole of Europe calmly waiting several days for the decision of a small country on the question of peace or war. Greece quitted the Conference more powerful than before, for she had inscribed upon her flag respect for the principles of international law which are in vogue among all civilized countries." M. DE LAVALETTE rendered homage to the firmness of King GEORGE, who abided by his resolution, notwithstanding the revolutionary agitation which prevailed in Greece. The Minister of Foreign Affairs concluded as follows: "Our foreign relations are good. We may say that peace, the object of our wishes, is neither compromised nor uncertain, and that we shall maintain it by all legitimate means. In the West we shall do, under different circumstances, that which we did to preserve peace in the East. A fearful responsibility would attach to whomsoever, giving way to national susceptibilities, should hurl two great nations one against the other. The policy of France is the policy of peace, a policy which we shall uphold with the aid of the great powers of the State, and with the help of Almighty God." The Marquis DE LAVALETTE resumed his seat amid great cheering from all parts of the House. M. JULES FAVRE rose to express satisfaction at the declarations of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. THIERS also thanked the Government for its statement with regard to Germany, and added: "The sentiment in favor of Confederation tends to reawaken in Germany since there has been a conviction prevalent that France harbors no thought of interference. We must let this Confederation movement take its course. The slightest stir on the part of France would suffice to check it. If successful, however, it may repair the disasters which the past three years have brought upon Europe, and especially upon France."

CHARLES DICKENS.

Banquet to the Distinguished Author in Liverpool—Speeches by Lord Houghton, Lord Dufferin and Mr. Dickens—A General Tribute of Admiration.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, who has lately been giving a series of readings in Liverpool, was entertained at a banquet in St. George's Hall, in that city, by about 700 of his admirers, on the evening of April 10. The Mayor presided.

REMARKS OF LORD HOUGHTON.

Lord HOUGHTON responded to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament." He said: Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I came into this room it was in the belief that I was to return thanks for the House of Lords, and I am glad that portion of society has not been excluded from the arrangements of this magnificent meeting, because I feel that if there is any claim which that portion of society has a right to make upon their fellow-citizens, or their fellow-citizens on them, it is that men who have such large opportunities of culture and to whom the means and offices of literature are so well supplied, should not be wanting in sympathy upon such an occasion as this. It is the duty of that class of society to be represented here; at the same time, as we are here as a confidential party, I may say it has struck the members of that assembly which I represent with occasional pain and regret that, amid the life-like and admirable portraitures of the class of society in Mr. DICKENS' works, the members of the House of Lords appear in a not very frequent or flattering character. In fact, ladies and gentlemen, I can hardly speak aloud the designation which Mr. DICKENS has bestowed upon us. [Mr. DICKENS—"Oh! do."] Well, I really cannot. I do not know—in fact, I will not attempt to interpret the secret of literature which has not permitted this class of society to appear in a more agreeable phase. My friend Mr. DICKENS has shown little or no interest in the matter of our political life. Why is it he has not taken part in the civic rights of his friends? For my part, I believe any man of letters, however great his individuality may be, would be the better for those duties and those struggles which the life of a citizen engenders, and I am sure, on the other hand, that political life feels its asperities softened and its conditions enlarged whenever it touches upon the great spheres of literature and thought. Therefore, I do regret that Mr. DICKENS has not been our comrade in this matter, because I know that with those wonderful powers of expression, to the utterance of which you yourselves have lately been witnesses, and with that large heart and that deep sympathy and insight into the wants and wishes and ways of the people of this country, he would have been a power in our great national assembly. And if he had chosen, or, perhaps, condescended so far, he might have acceded to the honors of Lord MACAULAY and Lord LYTTON. It may seem somewhat ungenerous to say that any one man who has done so much could have been asked to do anything more; therefore I feel we have here to express only the deep gratitude we owe to Mr. DICKENS. Gratitude is the genius of this nation, and to it I give my entire homage. Why are the members of the Lower House not here to join in that demonstration of gratitude? What is going on in the House of Commons? Can anybody tell me what are your members now doing—what question of thrilling philanthropy is Mr. GEORGE MELLY agitating? Why are they not here to join to-day in our sympathies? We will give them what we suppose the best of motives, but to me the best of motives are impossible. Gentlemen, I return you most hearty thanks for the manner in which you have drunk the health of the two branches of the Legislature; and, at the same time, thanking my venerable friend on the right (Rev. Dr. BATESON) for the kind manner in which he spoke of me, I must protest against his assertion that the House of Lords has an antipathy to progress. I am but a new member of that House, but I can say that in any matter which is really represented to that House as the full wish and desire and the earnest hope of the people of England, they are in heart with the people of England. If, nominally, the leaders of the people of England, they belong to it as much by every kind of infinite interest—self-interest, public interest, religious interest—in every way, just as much as any other members of the community, and, in the name of God, I beg you never to separate the name of the House of Lords from the interests of the people of England.

REMARKS OF LORD DUFFERIN.

Lord DUFFERIN, who was received with prolonged applause, followed. He said: Mr. Mayor, as you have laid your commands upon me to undertake one of the most important functions connected with this night's entertainment, I feel, of course, that no alternative is open to me but implicit obedience to your commands. At the same time, before engaging in my most agreeable, but also my most responsible duty, I cannot help desiring to throw myself upon the indulgence of this brilliant assembly. I am well aware that there are many, very many persons in this room, who, from their eminence in literature, as well as from their natural gifts in eloquence, are far more fitted than myself to do honor to your guest—to express in adequate language the estimation in which he is held by all classes of his countrymen, and, above all things, to convey to him individually the intense pride and satisfaction with which you, his entertainers, welcome him to your board to-night. But, Mr. Mayor, as a feeling of loyalty to your liege lady and Sovereign, the Duchess of LANCASTER, has induced you to postpone those higher claims to those which are merely founded on my official connection with this locality as her Chancellor, I hesitate no longer, but I turn at once to you, my Lords, ladies and gentlemen, and call upon you to fill a bumper toast to the guest of the evening, Mr. DICKENS. Ladies and gentlemen, the enthusiastic reception you have given to that toast would almost imply that any further observations of my own in regard to it would be superfluous. But I feel that, perhaps, I should be imperfectly discharging the duties I have undertaken did I not endeavor to gather up and harmonize, in a few articulate words, that dithyramb of applause which has united to secure your approval of the toast which I have given. And I confess it is here that the difficulty of my task commences. It has been the privilege of Mr. DICKENS' genius not only to range through all those more obvious fields of literature, of sentiment, of passion, which are the acknowledged domain of the poet and the metaphysician, but he has been constantly extending the range of our individual sympathies, and revealing to us, both in ourselves and in each other, depths of feeling which, but for the influences of his art, might long have slept in barren littleness within our souls. I feel, then, that under these circumstances it would require all Mr. DICKENS' universal and delicate power of discrimination to enumerate and declare the various elements of grateful emotion which are stirring within the hearts of all those who are assembled in this hall to-night to do him honor. But I think I have incidentally alluded to two special respects in which every one of us will probably acknowledge that he has become the richer through the prodigality of Mr. DICKENS' genius. I have said that he has quickened the power and the range of our national susceptibilities, and created fresh bonds of sympathy between ourselves and our fellow-men. Now, Sir, I cannot but think that the man who enables me to see something more than was ever before obvious to my dimmer conception, of that hidden beauty which still lurks about this world of ours, or who has enabled me to enter more fully and heartily into communion with the thoughts and wishes of my fellow men, has conferred on me a greater benefit than if he had endowed me with a sixth sense, or added to the span of my existence. Mr. Mayor, I see that we are to-night honored with the presence of ladies, and I will venture to appeal to them, at all events, in support of the first part of my proposition. If any single human sentiment may be supposed to be above the illustrative art of the poet, or the stimulus of analytical portraiture, it would be the love of the mother for her child. But is there a mother among us who will not readily acknowledge that her appreciative affections have been intensified, and that her intuitive insight into her offspring's thoughts and feelings have been rendered more acute, and that her baby-world has been adorned and illustrated by the magical charm with which child-life has been invested in the stories of "Little Nell," "Young Dombey" and "Tiny Tim." Again, ladies and gentlemen, in this workaday world of ours, with its colorless surroundings, its laborious routine, and the depressing monotony with which civilization seems to have a tendency to stamp the superficial surface of existence, what is our great danger? Is it not this—that we should get to think of life as it presents itself to us in its outer superficial aspect; we should come to think of men and women in their impassive conventional rigidity, and judge of the molten metal by the corrugated film which has gathered round it, instead of by the bright and brilliant current that glows beneath, until at last we should refuse to recognize either heroism or moral beauty, except when lifted up beyond the sphere of everyday life, or else surrounded by some majestical material associations. Ladies and gentlemen, previous writers have felt this so acutely that they have been in the habit of taking refuge in an Olympus of fiction, peopled by heroes and heroines compacted of the most etherial materials, or else in means of idyllic nonsense equally unsubstantial. Mr. DICKENS, however, has had the courage to confront the enigma, and he has shown us how the alchemy of genius can convert the commonest path of life, the most commonest place and vulgar regions of society, into a perfect kingdom of romance. Under his largerhearted leadership we have come to regard the love affairs of Mr. Swiveller and his Marchioness with greater interest than any elevated ideals of high life, and to look upon the round little figure of Mr. Pickwick with the same loving reverence which we are accustomed to bestow upon the most chivalrous paladin of antiquity. Not only so, but Mr. DICKENS has conferred a still further benefit upon us. He has taught rich and poor, the educated and the simple, to recognize their common humanity, not merely by the characteristics of their physical nature, but by their mutual susceptibility to those higher and purer influences which constitute the poetry of life. Well may the masses of our countrymen be grateful to Mr. DICKENS for the noble and beautiful irradiation which he has poured down upon their daily lives. Philosophers tell us that the light and heat emitted from the fuel which we burn upon our earth is nothing but the redistribution of that sunshine which has been absorbed in former ages by the primeval vegetation which now lies garnered in our coalfields. In the same manner Mr. DICKENS has spread abroad his genial influence through the land; it has become absorbed and assimilated in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen, and now, I imagine, there is not a home in England but has been rendered brighter and more gladsome by the reproduction and reflection of that kindly spirit of domestic affection which has been the main purport of his teachings. For, ladies and gentlemen, remember that Mr. DICKENS has not only made us wiser and better, more loving and more human, but he has taught to us the duty of gaiety and the religion of mirth, and yet the lambent play of his wit and humor and fancy has not only revealed more distinctly the depths of passion in his nature, as the laughter of the sea along its thousand shining shores is but another expression of those immeasurable forces which lie latent in its bosom. It is for these reasons, I imagine, that there has been created between Mr. DICKENS and his fellow-countrymen those peculiarities which are so distinct from those which usually exist between an author and his public. We are all of us, of course, at all times glad to make the acquaintance of distinguished persons, from curiosity, from the profit and amusement to be derived from their conversation, from a thousand motives; but after perusing one of Mr. DICKENS' volumes we all of us feel a longing and a yearning for his personal friendship. He has so penetrated our very hearts and our very natures with the inspirations of his genius that he has established between us something of a domestic tie, and we are naturally anxious to grant the freedom of our hearts to him who has added a tenfold grace to all our social intercourse. This feeling has been universal among Mr. DICKENS' own countrymen, and he has been good enough of late to gratify it, at much inconvenience to himself, by his public readings in several great towns of Great Britain and Ireland. But this desire for his acquaintanceship has not been merely confined to England. He has been universally called to yield to similar solicitations addressed to him from across the Atlantic; and this suggests to me another consideration which I cannot help alluding to before I sit down. Of course it is impossible to forecast what may in future be the destinies of the human race, but there are some conjectures which may be hazarded without presumption, and perhaps one of them is that in God's good providence it is intended that a large portion of the habitable globe should pass under the denomination of an English-speaking people. From this very port there have sailed forth year after year, and generation after generation, thousands upon thousands to extend the bounds of our empire, to people with our color and kindred another hemisphere. But what has happened before may happen again. That empire may suffer disruption. Our children may become our rivals, and perhaps our enemies, but whatever may be the convulsions which our dominion may be destined to undergo, there is one empire which will never suffer disruption; there is one allegiance which will never be abjured; there is one despotism which will never provoke revolt, and that is the sway and the supremacy which Mr. DICKENS' writings are destined to exercise over every English-speaking community, whether they be inhabitants of an American republic, of an African or Indian colony, or of a future Australasian empire.

REMARKS OF MR. DICKENS.

Mr. DICKENS, who was received with loud cheers, said: Mr. Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen—Although I have become so well accustomed of late to the sound of my own voice in this neighborhood as to hear it with perfect composure, the occasion is, believe me, very different in respect of those overwhelming voices of yours. As Professor WILSON once confided to me in Edinburgh that I had not the least idea, from hearing him in public, what a magnificent speaker he found himself to be when he was quite alone, so you can form no conception, from the speech men before you, of the eloquence with which I shall thank you again and again in some of the innermost moments of my future life. Often and often then, God willing, my memory will recall this brilliant scene and will reilluminate this banquet-hall. I, faithful to this place in its present aspect, will observe you in it, and though not one man's seat empty, not one woman's fair face absent, while life and memory abide by me. Mr. Mayor, Lord DUFFERIN in his speech—so affecting to me, so eloquently uttered and so rapturously received—made a graceful and gracious allusion to the immediate occasion of my present visit to your noble city. It is a no homage to Liverpool, based upon a moment's untrustworthy enthusiasm, but it is the solid fact built upon the rock of experience, that when I first made up my mind, after considerable deliberation, systematically to meet my readers in large numbers, face to face, and to try to express myself to them through the breath of life, Liverpool stood foremost among the great places out of London to which I looked with eager confidence and pleasure. And why was this? Not merely because of the reputation of its citizens for generous estimation of the arts; not merely because I had unworthily filled the chair of its great self-educational institution long ago; not because the place had been a home to me since the well-remembered day when its blessed roofs and steeples dipped into the Mersey behind me on the occasion of my first sailing away to see my generous friends across the Atlantic, twenty-seven years ago. Not for one of those considerations, but because I had been further stimulated to yield to the opportunity of testing the spirit of its people, I had asked Liverpool for help toward the worthy preservation of SHAKESPEARE'S house. On another occasion I had ventured to address Liverpool in the names of LEIGH HUNT and SHERIDAN KNOWLES. On still another occasion I had addressed it in the cause of the brotherhood and sisterhood of letters and the kindred arts, and on each and all the response had been unsurpassably spontaneous, open-handed and munificent. Mr. Mayor and ladies and gentlemen, if I may venture to take a small illustration of my present position from my own peculiar craft, I would say that there is this objection in writing fiction to giving a story an autobiographical form; that through whatever dangers the narrator may pass, it is clear, unfortunately, to the reader beforehand that he must have come through them somehow, else he could not live to tell the tale. Now, I am speaking fact, when the fact was associated with such honors as those with which you have enriched me, there is the singular difficulty in the way of returning thanks, that the speaker must infallibly come back to himself through whatever oratorical disasters he may languish on the road. Let me, then, take the plainer and simple middle course of dividing my subject equally between myself and you. Let me assure you that whatever you have accepted with pleasure, either by word of pen or by word of mouth, from me, you have greatly improved in the acceptance. As the gold is said to be doubly and trebly refined which has seven times passed the furnace, so a fancy may be said to become more and more refined each time it passes through the human heart. You have, and you know you have, brought to the consideration of me that quality in yourselves without which I should but have beaten the air. Your earnestness has stimulated mine, your laughter has made me laugh, and your tears have rendered my eyes. All that I can claim for myself in establishing the relations which exist between us is constant fidelity to hard work. My literary fellows about me, of whom I am so proud to see so many, know very well how true it is in all art that what seems the easiest done is oftentimes the most difficult to do, and that the smallest truth may come of the greatest pains—has, as it occurred to me at Manchester the other day, the sensitive touch of Mr. WHITWORTH'S measuring machine, comes at last, of heaven, and Manchester and its Mayor only know how much hammering, my companions-in-arms know thoroughly well, and I think it only right the public should know too, that, in our careful toil and trouble, and in our steady striving for excellence—not in any little gifts, misused by fits and starts—lies our highest duty, at once to our calling, to one another, to ourselves, and to you. Ladies and gentlemen, before sitting down I find that I have to clear myself of two very unexpected accusations. The first is a most singular charge preferred against me by my old friend Lord HOUGHTON, that I have been somewhat unconscious of the merits of the House of Lords. Now, ladies and gentlemen, seeing that I have had some few not altogether obscure or unknown personal friends in the assembly, seeing that I had some little association with, and knowledge of, a certain obscure peer lately known in England by the name of Lord BROUGHAM; seeing that I regard with some admiration and affection another obscure peer wholly unknown in literary circles, called Lord LYTTON; seeing also that I have had for some years some slight admiration of the extraordinary judicial properties and amazingly acute minds of a certain Lord Chief Justice popularly known by the name of COCKBURN; and also seeing that there is no man in England whom I respect more in his public capacity, whom I love more in his private capacity, or from whom I have received more remarkable proofs of his honor and love of literature than another obscure nobleman named Lord RUSSELL; taking these circumstances into consideration, I was rather amazed by my noble friend's accusation. When I asked him, on his sitting down, what amazing devil possessed him to make this charge, he replied that he had never forgotten the days of Lord VERISOPHT. Then, ladies and gentlemen, I understood it all; because it is a remarkable fact that in the days when that depreciative and profoundly unnatural character was invented there was no Lord HOUGHTON in the House of Commons a rather indifferent member called RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES. Ladies and gentlemen, to conclude [loud cries "No, no"] for the present—and I may be done with the other charge—my noble friend, and here I am more serious, and I may be allowed perhaps to express my seriousness in half a dozen plain words. When I first took literature as my profession in England, I calmly resolved within myself that, whether I succeeded or whether I failed, literature should be my sole profession. It appeared to me at that time that it was not so well understood in England as it was in other countries that literature was a dignified profession, by which any man might stand or fall. I made a compact with myself that in my person literature should stand, and by itself, of itself, and for itself; and there is no consideration on earth which would induce me to forget that bargain. Ladies and gentlemen, finally allow me to thank you for your great kindness, and for the touching earnestness with which you have drunk my health. I should have thanked you with all my heart if it had not so unfortunately happened that, for many sufficient reasons, I lost my heart at between 6 and 7:30 to-night." Mr. DICKENS resumed his seat amid great cheering.

HE TOASTS THE LADIES.

Later in the evening, however, Mr. DICKENS again rose. He said: Gentlemen—for I address myself solely to you—the nature of the toast I am about to propose cannot, I think, be better or more briefly expressed than in a short quotation from SHAKESPEARE, slightly altered: Scene, a banqueting-hall! thunder of admiration! lighting of eyes!—Enter *Macbeth:* "Who are these so sparkling and so bright in their attire that they look not like inhabitants of earth and yet are of it?" Reply: "Sir, these are the Lancashire Witches." Pondering this in my mind just now, and looking around this magnificent hall, I naturally pondered, also, the legend of its patron saint. It is recorded of St. George that he was even more devoted to love and beauty than the other six champions of Christendom; and I, his lowly imitator and disciple, have modeled myself upon him.

"How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other fair charmer away"—

[laughter]—is a sentiment that was first put into writing some few ages after St. George's time, but I have a profound conviction that he would have originated it if he could have projected himself into this occasion. However, he was much better employed in killing the dragon who would have devoured the lady, and he was better employed still in marrying the lady, and enslaving himself by freeing her. The legend goes on to relate that that cursed brood of dragons after that time retired into inaccessible solitudes, and were seen no more except on very special occasions. Now it appears to me that if any of those dragons should yet be lingering in retirement, and if they should have, in virtue of any bewitched sixth sense, the slightest notion of the havoc that will be wrought among St. George's descendants by this assemblage of glowing beauty here to-night, then the dragon race is even with St. George at last, and is most terribly avenged. Gentlemen, I will give you "The Ladies."

REMARKS OF MR. HEPWORTH DIXON.

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, who responded to one of the toasts to literature, said: "The kindly humorists of America have a pleasant way of bantering us English people upon the particular method that we adopt of doling honor to men of genius, by asking them to dinner. I think that a banquet is a very noble pastime, and when the banquet is held in St. George's Hall, enchanted with lights and colored with youth and grace and beauty, and adorned and glorified by music, and by wit and humor like this, why, it rises to a positive art, and I cannot help thinking, when one thinks seriously what a noble thing a banquet can serve, that we have got an amount of public function out of the knife and fork which no nation has ever been reduced to the necessity of inventing. This method of appreciating and rewarding great intellectual service is one which we adopted from our neighbors. Now I recollect passing only a few days ago through Berlin. I there inquired for my old friend REINHALD POULHE. REINHALD POULHE is a German gentleman, fortunately for himself—a German gentleman who has written a history of England, a most admirable book, as every scholar knows founded upon original research and upon the consultation of original documents; and when I happened to inquire in a public drawing-room for REINHALD POULHE I was told I must go and inquire for him in the Senate, for he had been called to the Upper House by the King of Prussia, mainly on the ground that he had written that admirable history of England. Now, I speaking fact, when the fact was associated with such honors as those with which you have enriched me, there is the singular difficulty in the way of a very fortunate thing for REINHALD POULHE, supposing that he cares for being a Senator at all, that he was a German, and not an Englishman. You have all been reading in the newspapers this week that Mr. MOTLEY is very likely to come to England to represent his country in this way. You have all met me a dozen man in 500 among the intelligent portion of English society who does not rejoice that that original and great and brilliant writer is coming over here to represent his country. But, suppose Mr. MOTLEY were an Englishman and not an American, and it were suggested that in the infinite variety of such a merciful world it might get us in our intercourse beyond the Atlantic, some man who had the sympathy of both countries—a man who had gone to the hearts of Americans as he had gone to the hearts of Englishmen—should be sent over, and by the magic of that common sympathy which he had previously evoked, and which he had shown the power to evoke and continue, make up this quarrel, you would say, no doubt, it is quite right to send him; but I am sure you would say, if he wished to go, he has not the remotest chance of getting his commission. Well, now, why should that be? I will tell you why it is—I cannot tell you why it should be, for it should not be. That impossibility arises from this fact—that you are not governed by the actual living powers of our present society. You are governed by an official formalism, which is the mere tradition of a long-past life. We are governed, we are ruled by the circumlocution office, and by heads of departments holding no true vital sympathy with those two great forces which are making the great present and future life of this country—literature and commerce. We are governed by officialism and red-tapeism, which belongs to the past, and does not belong truly to the present, but simply clings to us as a fossil of the old feudal spirit. Will anybody tell me that the head of any department or any circumlocution office existing has a field like our illustrious guest of to-night? That man has an empire beyond that of the highest monarch that now lives. It has been said that the Queen of this great Empire has a Kingdom upon which the sun never sets; yet her Empire, great as it is, is neither so wide nor so deep as that of the man who rules in the empire of your affections and in the kingdom of thought. Our guest of to-night has that mighty empire. We are his very humble friends here, and I thank you in the name of the many eminent gentlemen who are members of our profession.

Other toasts followed, and the assemblage dispersed at a late hour.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

Relations of the Two Countries—British Policy in the Celestial Empire.

In the British House of Commons, April 12, Colonel SYKES asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with reference to the following extract from the *China Mail*, quoted by Mr. HORATIO NELSON LAY, Ex-Superintendent of Maritime Customs in China, in a letter to the *Times*, of London, Dec. 2, 1868: "The result of our present policy in China is that on every side we hear of hostility against foreigners, at Wuchang-Kiu-Kiang, Formosa, Chefoo, Chin-Kiang and Yangchowa. From every part of China we hear complaints of the Chinese authorities resisting the clearest and most unquestionable claims," whether the diplomatic and consular agents, who directed the solution of these cases, had reported officially or otherwise to the Foreign Office, and whether the reports, if any, could be laid upon the table. What redress was obtained for the attempted assassination of Mr. HARDIE and Mr. PICKERING at Taiwan-foo, and for the recent attack upon the boats' crews of Her Majesty's gunboat *Cockchafer*, Lieutenant KERR, at Swatow, by Chinese soldiers, in which eleven seamen were wounded; and furtner, whether the acting Consul at Swatow reported the operations of Her Majesty's gunboat *Bustard*, Lieutenant JOHNSTON, in conjunction with and at the request of the Taotae of Swatow against the insurgent town of Choo-chi.

Mr. OTWAY said that as the series of questions asked by his honorable and gallant friend were addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty and himself, and as the Foreign Office and Admiralty had been in constant communication and concurrence with regard to the instructions issued to officers in China, perhaps it would be convenient that he should answer both questions at the same time. His honorable and gallant friend asked whether the result of our present policy in China was "that on every side we hear of hostility against foreigners, at Wuchang, Kinkiang, Formosa, Chefoo, Chinkiang, and Yangchowa," such being the statement in the *China Mail*. It was unquestionably true that in China, lately, some occurrences had taken place which, it was much to be regretted, had resulted in the wounding of several men in Her Majesty's service, and a large loss of life among the Chinese; but these proceedings, so far from being the result of our policy in China, had occurred in consequence of action taken in opposition to that policy. *Our policy in China was to establish and maintain friendly relations with the Government and people in China, and extend commercial intercourse with the Chinese Empire.* We maintained at Pekin a Legation for that purpose, and it was the duty of our Minister, in case of damage done to British subjects, to represent that damage to the Chinese Central Government, and to obtain from it that redress. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK had, on all occasions when such damage was made known to him, made representations to the Central Government, and invariably obtained redress, or immediate promise of redress. The case of murder and other officers took on themselves to use Her Majesty's forces to obtain that redress, *their conduct would not be approved by Her Majesty's Government.* Now, without referring to the various cases to which his honorable and gallant friend's questions related—for that would occupy too much time, and papers would be laid on the table—he would say that although the proceedings to which he referred had been, so far as the military and naval operations were concerned, conducted with great skill and gallantry by the officers employed, they were not such as could possibly meet the approval of Her Majesty's Government. Looking especially to the instructions given to consular officers in China, one consular officer had departed so entirely from the spirit of these instructions that it had been thought right to remove him from the post he occupied at Formosa. Now, it might be satisfactory to his honorable and gallant friend to hear that notwithstanding the very injurious opinions expressed in these questions, a telegram had been received from Sir R. ALCOCK, dated Pekin, March 30, 1869:

"At Yanchow, Formosa and Swatow, entire security and improved position. From all the ports accounts received of the restoration of order and peace. Lord CLARENDON'S instructions of 30th of December communicated to the Prince of Kung, Cousin and Admiral. The best understanding exists with the foreign body at Pekin. No more cause for anxiety at any point. Our relations have never been more satisfactory."

With regard to the attempted assassination of Mr. PICKERING at Taiwanfoo, he might say, without going into details, that the Chinese Government had shown every desire to punish the offenders. The whole of the papers would be laid on the table.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 25.

SENATORS SPRAGUE AND ABBOTT.

Up to the present time (Sunday evening) there has been no hostile encounter between Senators SPRAGUE and ABBOTT, and there has been no change in the attitude of the two gentlemen toward each other. Senator ABBOTT remained at his rooms during the day, but took a walk in the evening, not, however, with any belligerent intentions. Mr. ABBOTT is a Congregationalist and Mr. SPRAGUE is an Episcopalian, and both are, of course, strict believers in the sanctity of the Sabbath. From all that can be gathered in reference to the matter from the principals themselves, it appears that Mr. ABBOTT intended, on Friday and Saturday, while his choler was up, to administer some physical castigation to SPRAGUE in public; but time has somewhat cooled his temper, and, by the advice of his friends, he has decided to pursue another course. To-morrow morning Senator POOLE, Mr. ABBOTT'S colleague from North Carolina, will be the bearer of a note to Mr. SPRAGUE, asking him whether he meant to apply the term "puppy dog" to him, and if so, demanding a retraction. Should Mr. SPRAGUE refuse to withdraw or explain the offensive words, Mr. ABBOTT will have to take some further steps; but what they will be has not yet been determined. Mr. SPRAGUE is rather a reckless kind of character, and his course is a matter of doubt. It is not at all improbable that he will refuse to make any explanation whatever, which will have the effect of placing Mr. ABBOTT in a still more embarrassing position. SPRAGUE can, if he means mischief, fall back on his Senatorial privilege, that he cannot be called to account outside the Senate for words spoken in debate. Mr. ABBOTT will then be obliged to either let the matter drop, to challenge SPRAGUE, or to attempt to chastise him in the street. Mr. SPRAGUE says he does not court an encounter, but if any one should attack him, he will undoubtedly defend himself. The whole affair is regarded as supremely ridiculous here, and is the subject of a great deal of talk. No further progress will be made towards its settlement until to-morrow. Chief Justice CHASE has returned, but Mr. SPRAGUE rarely consults him on any question, and there is no foundation in fact for the popular opinion that the Rhode Island Senator is merely the puppet of his distinguished father-in-law.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The President has under consideration at present the question of filling the important offices, particularly the foreign missions, the nominations to which failed in the late Executive Session, owing to rejection or other causes. Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Brazil and Ecuador comprise the missions which are to be filled. Mr. SANDFORD will probably remain at Belgium. General SICKLES' friends are pressing his appointment for the Spanish Mission, and his chances to-night are better than those of any other candidate. The pressure in favor of General PILE'S appointment is so great that he will probably be sent to some place less important than Brazil.

THE POST OFFICE.

Mr. KELLY, on whose case the Senate failed to take action, will probably be reappointed Postmaster of New-York City. Mr. KELLY was reported from the Postal Committee without recommendation, but his nomination was not reached before the Senate adjourned. He would have encountered the opposition of Governor FENTON on political grounds, the principal charge against him being that he took part in the 12th of September Convention in Albany, in 1866, which nominated HOFFMAN for Governor. Colonel MARKLAND will also be appointed Third Assistant Postmaster-General, the position for which he was nominated prior to the adjournment. The Senate Committee reported in his favor, and there was really no opposition to him in the Senate. Some outside parties sought to excite opposition, but failed to do it.

CONVENTION IN RICHMOND.

A Conservative State Convention will be held in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The managers of the Convention, some of whom have been here within the last few days, have determined that no nominations for State officers shall be made, but that the support of the Conservative element shall be given to the Walker Republicans as against the Wells Party. The Conservatives argue that the election of their nominees, however good, would be urged as an argument against the readmission of their State at the next session of Congress, and they have wisely come to the conclusion that the first need of Virginia at present is the restoration of her relations with the General Government.

NEW-YORK REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The commissions of the revenue officers of New-York and Brooklyn are all signed, and notification of appointment has been issued. As soon as the bonds are returned duly executed the commissions will be forwarded, and will probably reach the new officers in time to enable them to take possession of their offices on the first of May, the day on which the annual list of licenses and special taxes matures. To new Collectors this is especially important.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President has tendered Mr. GREELEY a place on the Board of Commissioners to examine and report on the condition of the Pacific Railroad, which place Mr. GREELEY accepted by telegraph. There is neither pay nor emolument attached to the position, and his term of office will expire at the end of the trip.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 25.

COLLECTION FRAUDS—INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of Mr. SAMUEL PURDY, special agent of the Treasury Department to investigate frauds in the collection of internal revenue in California, has been published. It exposes a number of cases of violation of law, particularly as to whisky, and also as to smuggling from foreign countries.

NATURALIZATION.

The following shows the effect of one of the naturalization treaties which have recently been negotiated with German States:

We, NICOLAUS FREDERICK PETER, &c., promulgate hereby that we have felt moved graciously to obtain that all those bound to do military service who

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 24, 1869.

$3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	121	
3,000	do. c	120¾	
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	116¾	
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	115¾	
7,000	do.	115¾	
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	115¾	
4,500	U.S.5-20 C., '67	115¾	
5,000	do. s3	115½	
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	115¾	
4,500	U.S. 5s,10-40 C.	106¾	
1,000	Ill.6s, Cou. Bds., '79	100¾	
1,000	Ill.Cou.Bds., '79	100¾	
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	67¾	
5,000	do.	67¾	
10,000	do.	67¾	
23,000	Va. St. 6s, new.	62	
3,000	N. Car. 6s.	61¾	
20,000	N. C.S. 6s, New	54¾	
20,000	do.	54¾	
5,000	do.2d call	54¾	
5,000	Tenn.St. 6s, r c.	69¾	
2,000	Va. St. 6s, r c.	69¾	
6,000	Mo. St. 6s.	88	
10,000	do.	88¼	
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	89¾	
5,000	La. 6s.	73	
1,000	Mil. & St. P.1st	90½	
500	P.,F.W.& C. 1st.	102¾	
30,000	Col.,C.& I.Cen. 1st M.	84¾	
20,000	do.	84¾	
10,000	do.	85	
10,000	Col. C.& Ind. C. 2d	80	
1,175	Mar. Trus. 10s ctfs.	72	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	33¾	
100	Adams Express	60¾	
100	do.	60¾	
50	U. S. Ex. Co.	26	
100	Quicksilver	22	
100	Mariposa Min.	22½	
200	Mariposa Pf...b30	44	
200	do.	43¾	
600	Pacific Mail	93¾	
300	N. Y. Cen.....c	168½	
600	do.	168¾	
200	do.....b5	168¾	
200	do.....b5	168¾	
200	do.....c	168¾	
1200	do.	168¾	
200	do.....b10	169	
400	do.....c	168¾	
400	do.....b3	169	
200	do.....b10	169¼	
100	West U. Tel.....c	42¾	
100	do.....b15	43	
400	do.....b10	42¾	
7	do.	42¾	
100	do.....b5	42¾	
100	Hudson	148¾	
200	Harlem	141½	
300	Canton Co.	62¼	
800	Reading	95¾	
200	do.	95¾	
200	do.....b10	95¾	
200	do.....b3	95¾	
100	Chi. & Alton.....Pf	157¼	
400	T., W. & W.	72¾	
200	Mil. & St. P. R.	77¾	
200	do.	77¾	
600	do.	77¾	
200	do.....b5	168¾	
200	do.....c	168¾	
300	do.....b10	168¾	
200	do.....c	169¾	
200	do.....b3	168¾	
100	Fort Wayne.	133¾	
300	Ohio & Miss.	33¾	
200	do.....b10	33¾	
300	Mich. S.& N. I.	99¾	
400	Clev. & Pitts.	93	
200	do.....c	92¾	
200	do.....b3	93	
300	Lake Shore	94¾	
200	do.....b10	95	
200	Chi., R. I.& P..	137¾	
100	do.....c	137¾	
300	Chic. & N. W.	84¾	
400	do.	84¾	
100	M. So. & N. I.	99¾	
200	do.	99¾	
100	do.	99	
400	Clev. & Pitts.	93	
100	do.	92¾	
100	do.....2d call	74	
100	Morris & Essex	87¾	
100	do.	87¾	
100	P., Ft.W. & C.	103¾	
50	do.	103	
100	do.....b10	103¾	
100	Chi. R. I.& P.	137¾	
100	do.....b5	137¾	
50	Ohio & Miss Pf.	78	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	33¾	
300	Canton Co.	62¼	
100	Adams Express	60¾	
800	Reading	95¾	
100	do.	60¾	
200	do.....b10	95¾	
50	U. S. Ex. Co.	26	
200	do.....b3	95¾	
100	Quicksilver	22	
200	do.....b3	95¾	
100	Mariposa Min.	22½	
100	Chi. & Alton...Pf	157¼	
100	Mariposa Pf...b30	44	
400	T., W. & W.	72¾	
200	Mil. & St. P. R.	77¾	
200	do.	77¾	
600	Pacific Mail	93¾	
200	do.	77¾	
300	N. Y. Cen.....c	168½	
600	do.	168¾	
200	do.....b10	168¾	
200	do.....b5	168¾	
200	do.....c	168¾	
1200	do.	168¾	
200	do.....b10	169	
400	do.....c	168¾	
400	do.....b3	169	
200	do.....b10	169¼	
100	West U. T.....c	42¾	
100	do.....b15	43	
400	do.....b10	42¾	
7	do.	42¾	
100	do.....b5	42¾	
100	Hudson	148¾	
200	Harlem	141½	
300	Canton Co.	62¼	
800	Reading	95¾	
200	do.	95¾	
200	do.....b10	95¾	
200	do.....b3	95¾	
100	Chi. & Alton...Pf	157¼	
400	T., W. & W.	72¾	
200	Mil. & St. P. R.	77¾	
200	do.	77¾	
600	Pacific Mail	93¾	
200	do.	77¾	
300	N. Y. Cen.....c	168½	
600	do.	168¾	
200	do.....b10	168¾	
200	do.....b5	168¾	
200	do.....c	168¾	
1200	do.	168¾	
200	do.....b10	169	
400	do.....c	168¾	
400	do.....b3	169	
200	do.....b10	169¼	
100	West U. T.....c	42¾	
100	do.....b15	43	
400	do.....b10	42¾	
7	do.	42¾	
100	do.....b5	42¾	
100	Hudson	148¾	
200	Harlem	141½	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	67½	
5,000	do.....s3	67½	
10,000	do.	67¾	
3,000	N. Car. 6s, new	34½	
100	Wells-Far. Ex. b3	33¾	
100	do.	33½	
100	Adams Ex.	60¾	
100	do.....b10	73	
100	do.....b30	60¾	
100	U. S. Ex.	68¾	
100	Mariposa	22½	
600	Mar. Pf.	43¾	
600	Pacific Mail	94¾	
300	do.	94¾	
200	do.....b10	94¾	
400	do.....c	94¾	
200	do.....b5	94¾	
600	West. U. Tel.	42¾	
8	do.	42¾	
100	do.....b5	42¾	
1100	N. Y. Cen.	169¾	
600	do.....b10	170	
300	do.....b3	170	
100	do.....b3	169¾	
200	do.....c	169¾	
100	do.....s30	169¾	
400	do.....b5	169¾	
2000	do.....b30	170	
600	Reading	95½	
200	do.....b10	95¾	
400	do.....c	95¾	
400	do.....b10	95¾	
600	do.	95¾	
100	Canton Co.	62¼	
100	Hudson R. R.	149¾	
200	Harlem	142¾	
300	do.	142¾	
100	Chic. & Alton	157	
100	do.	73	
300	T., W. & W.	72¾	
400	Mil. & St. P.	77¾	
100	do.....b10	77¾	
120	West. U. T.	43	
100	Mariposa Pf.	43¾	
10	Pacific Mail	93¾	
120	Morris & Essex	87¾	
100	do.	87¾	
200	Chic., R. I. & P.	137¾	
100	do.	137¾	
200	Chic. & N. W.	84¾	
400	do.	84¾	
100	do.	84¾	
400	Ohio & Miss.	33¾	
200	do.	33¾	
100	M. So. & N. I.	99¾	
200	do.	99¾	
100	do.	99	
400	Clev. & Pitts.	93	
100	do.	92¾	
200	Lake Shore R.	95¾	
300	Chic., R. I. & P.	137¾	
100	do.	137¾	
100	do.	137¾	
400	Chic. & N. W.	84¾	
200	do.	84¾	
100	do.	84¾	
100	Hudson R. R.	149¾	
200	Harlem	142¾	
300	do.	142¾	
100	Chic. & Alton	157	
100	do.	73	
300	T., W. & W.	72¾	
400	Mil. & St. P.	77¾	
100	do.....b10	77¾	
120	West. U. T.	43	
100	Mariposa Pf.	43¾	
10	Pacific Mail	93¾	
120	Morris & Essex	87¾	
100	do.	87¾	
200	Chic., R. I. & P.	137¾	
100	do.	137¾	
200	Chic. & N. W.	84¾	
400	do.	84¾	
100	do.	84¾	
400	Ohio & Miss.	33¾	
200	do.	33¾	
100	M. So. & N. I.	99¾	
200	do.	99¾	
100	do.	99	
400	Clev. & Pitts.	93	
100	do.	92¾	
200	Lake Shore R.	95¾	
300	Chic., R. I. & P.	137¾	
100	do.	137¾	
100	do.	137¾	
400	Chic. & N. W.	84¾	
200

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	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	117	117¼	5-20 Coupon, 67.	115¼	115¾
Coupon, 1881.....	117⅜	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	115¼	115¾
5-20 Regis., 1862..	112	113	10-40 Regist'd..	105¾	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62...	120¾	121	10-40 Coupon....	106¼	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	116¼	116⅝	Gold.....	133⅜	133½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	118	118⅜	U. S. Cur. Fac.	104⅜	105
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	115¼	115¾			

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No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

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issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana five per cent. certificates of State Stock, that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st of July next, pay to the holders of such certificates, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said fund, estimated about thirty-five per cent. of said certificates outstanding.

Holders of certificates who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for the purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th of June next, at which time, on the first day of July following, the payment will be made.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State,
BENJAMIN D. EVANS, Auditor of State,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State,
Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9, 1869.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

SALES OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of gold will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY NEXT, 29th inst., when the same will be opened and the bids declared. Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payment may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on Thursday of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 34 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the second class, whose term expires, and two trustees for the first-class, and five trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies; and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

CAUTION!

The public are cautioned against negotiating the following bonds, stolen on the night of Monday, April 19, from the office of the Bigelow Blue Stone Company, Malden, Ulster County, New-York, viz.:

$500 Ulster County, (N. Y.) Bounty Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,187, 2,188 and 2,189, 9th series, $100 each; No. 1,342, 12th series, $500.

$10,000 Bigelow Blue Stone Company Bonds, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, of $1,000 each.

$1,000 7 per cent. Brooklyn Local Improvement Bond, loan of 1861, No. 1, interest May and November.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
AND
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,
Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe.
Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO.,
(JOHNSTON BUILDING,)
No. 30 BROAD-ST.

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October. Principal payable 1885.

Length of road	142 miles
Capital stock	$2,000,000
First mortgage	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due May 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, April 21, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF THE GOLD and Stock Telegraph Company stock. Address STOCK, Post Office Box No. 3,967.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust

COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY,
CAPITAL PAID IN,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DARIUS B. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.

The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.

To act as Trustees of Mortgagees of Railroads and other Corporations.

To act as receiver in cases of litigation.

To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.

As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.

To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.

To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.

To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

6 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

Principal and interest payable in Gold. Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.

Total issue of Bonds $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile on 72¼ miles of road from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, which is not more than half the amount per mile of mortgages on the principal railways of the country, making the bonds the cheapest, and one of the safest investments in the market.

The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads, now completed, are connected by this road, forming a ground through line from St. Louis to Omaha, 393½ miles nearer New-York than via Chicago.

The loan is being rapidly taken, half of which has already been sold.

Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency, which must soon approximate par.

The interest is the same as the United States 5-20s, and payable the same time of the 62s, 64s and 65s; at present prices they are 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than Governments, and we believe them to be equally as secure as investments.

Parties investing this month will make one per cent. on the May coupon.

The counties along the line are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State. The local traffic will be very profitable, and the through travel and freight must be as large as that of any Western road.

There are numerous excellent coal fields on the line, which will also be a profitable source of revenue to the road.

With great satisfaction we recommend this security to investors and trustees of estates as a first-class investment.

For further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May next.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking the proper steps and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, owning a railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which contract has been between the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 6th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the manner and fix the day and place for holding the election of Directors and officers provided for in said agreement of consolidation.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 16th day of May next.
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD,
No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
April 19, 1869.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighty Bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 69, 73 and 75, of $500 each, and Nos. 310, 496, 500, 505, 561, 748, 763, 808, of $1,000 each, for redemption. By the terms of the Sinking Fund they will be paid on May 1, 1869. As [illegible]
The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender.
ISAAC U. RICH,
THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY Land, Salt and Mining Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 43. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 1st day of May, and reopened on the 5th. Holders of stock are required to make transfers prior to the closing of the books, and payment of the dividend.

A cash dividend of thirty cents per share will be paid on and after May 1, to stockholders on record of that date presenting their certificates for indorsement of the amount thereon.

Annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees will be held at their office, TUESDAY, May 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., and for such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.
APRIL 16, 1869.

THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company have decided to offer the entire balance of their bonds ($100,000) at the low price of eighty-five, interest included. These bonds are recommended on the following grounds:

1. There has been spent on the property about six millions in gold, and nearly four millions in currency.
2. The net earnings on half of the line are more than enough to pay the interest on all the bonds.
3. The directors have a permanent interest of about 8-10ths of the stock and are not seeking to sell it.
4. The President of the Company spends his entire time on the line in the discharge of his duties.
5. The bonds can be registered.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 43 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,532,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by
JAY COOKE & CO.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for election of directors and any other business, will be held at Milwaukee on the 5th of June, 1869, at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th of April, at 2 P. M., to the 8th of June, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
APRIL 15, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 142 AND 146 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 10th day of May, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.
L. M. LAWSON, President.
APRIL 22, 1869.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the New-York Amusement Company are now open at Tammany Hall. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE American Express Company, representing the interest of stockholders in assets of the Company previous to December 20, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAM P. BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PAST-DUE coupons of Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark; also all other stocks and bonds of Southern and Western railroads; highest market value will be paid by
WM. A. GUEST, No. 26 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES

RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one-half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,389,118 86
Indebtedness of directors	$12,500 00	
United States bonds to secure circulation		150 000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		200,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages (as per schedule)		14,000 00
Due from approved associations in New-York City (see schedule)		83,179 38
Due from other national banks (as per schedule)		89,527 55
Due from other banks and bankers (as per schedule)		625 84
Banking-house		48,000 00
Current expenses		7,678 37
Cash items, including stamps (as per schedule)		23,469 54
Exchanges for Clearing-house		169,422 55
Fractional currency, including nickels		2,775 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$10,496 89	
Gold Treasury notes	9,200 00—	19,696 89
Legal-tender notes		157,529 00
Three per cent. certificates		225,000 00
Total		$2,620,022 98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$422,700 00
Surplus fund	242,662 30
Discount	14,060 95
Interest	2,383 19
Profit and loss	39,395 22
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$134,975 00
Less amount on hand	320 00
Amount outstanding	134,655 00
State bank circulation outstanding	4,993 00
Individual deposits	1,756,545 57
Due to other banks and bankers (as per schedule)	2 75
Unclaimed dividends	2,655 00
Total	$2,620,022 98

I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest,
ELISHA BROOKS,
C. L. TIFFANY,
JESSE H. MARSHALL, } Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of April, 1869.
EDWARD J. HALL, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$620,774 22
Commercial paper	$276,520 71	
Demand loans on United States bonds	56,000 00	
Demand loans on other stocks and securities	254,000 00	
Indebtedness of directors	27,467 18	
Other suspended and overdue paper	6,086 33	
United States bonds to secure circulation		280,000 00
Due from national banks (as per schedule)		2,029 15
Banking-house	$60,000 00	
Other real estate	4,363 00—	64,363 00
Current expenses		6,637 53
Taxes paid		3,996 99
Premiums		19,000 00
Cash items, (including stamps,) as per schedule		27,059 39
Bills of other national banks		20,753 00
Fractional currency, including nickels		5,236 40
Specie		4,420 00
Legal-tender notes		215,719 00
Total		$1,269,988 68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Profit and loss, &c	6,798 66
Circulating notes	249,750 00
Individual deposits	738,440 02
Total	$1,269,988 68

I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest,
ROBERT DUNLAP,
JOHN TOWNSEL, Jr., } Directors.
UNION ADAMS,

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of April, 1869.
WM. BROUWER, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$606,946 13
United States bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
United States bonds on hand		150,000 00
Due from national banks		38,616 52
Current expenses		1,056 01
Checks and other cash items		95,420 98
Bills of national banks		29,536 00
Fractional currency		11,093 77
Specie		100 00
Legal-tender notes		68,945 00
Three per cent. certificates		265,000 00
Total		$1,866,714 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	130,000 00
Undivided profits	13,736 93
Circulating notes	269,480 00
Individual deposits	1,025,498 60
Due to national banks	127,799 88
Total	$1,866,714 41

I, OSWIN D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. OSWIN D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest,
JOHN CASWELL,
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE,
I. N. PHELPS, } Directors.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24th day of April, 1869.
THOS. B. CLIFFORD, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,497,030 98
Commercial paper	$964,892 60	
Demand loans on U. S. bonds	356,979 45	
Demand on other stocks and securities	427,093 22	
Bad debts	1,866 60	
Other suspended and overdue paper	27,457 41	
Indebtedness of directors	16,721 70	
Overdrafts		5,316 71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		220,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand		267,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		194,334 02
Due from approved associations in New-York City		206,495 35
Banking-house		44,120 04
Current expenses	$10,236 31	
Taxes paid	7,119 33—	26,414 64
Premiums		10,584 88
Cash items, including stamps		11,323 00
Exchanges for Clearing-house		115,017 86
Bills of other national banks		12,690 00
Bills of State banks		540 00
Fractional currency		12,505 24
Specie—coin	$9,940 89	
Gold Treasury notes	16,450 00—	26,390 89
Legal-tender notes		352,279 00
Three per cent. certificate and stamped Clearing-house certificates		90,000 00
Total		$3,092,032 61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	250,000 00
Discount	$27,895 58
Interest	44,355 98
Profit and loss	53,188 47— 125,300 03
Circulating notes from Comptroller	195,720 00
Less amount on hand	195,720 00
State bank circulation outstanding	16,625 00
Individual deposits	$1,880,223
Certified checks	44,104 58 —1,924,327 58
Total	$3,092,032 61

I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest: JOHN PALMER, JOHN DEWSNAP, JAMES E. SHAW, } Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of April, 1869.
FERNANDO BALLIS, Notary Public.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.
Established 1853.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 TO 3.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Interest on deposits three months, May 1 to Aug. 1.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW DRAWS INTEREST FROM MAY FIRST.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

INTEREST FROM MAY 1 ON MONEY deposited on or before that day, at 6 per cent., DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, April 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. in scrip, free of tax, convertible into bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company at par, in sums of one thousand dollars, bearing interest from April 1, 1869, payable at the American Exchange National Bank, and at the office of the Company.

The scrip will be convertible into bonds at the office of LYNDE HARRISON, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 10.
By order of the Board.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

MACON, Ga., April 8, 1869.

A STOCK DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓) has this day been declared out of the earnings that have heretofore been invested in the construction and improvement of the road and property of the Company, payable on and after the fifteenth day of May proximo, to the stockholders of the Company, as indicated by the books on the 25th day of April, 1869. Stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency will receive their certificates at the National Bank of the Republic, of New-York. No fractional shares will be issued, and no transfers will be made after April 24, 1869, until May 15, 1869.
MILO S. FREEMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Macon and Western Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will close on MONDAY, the 26th inst., and remain closed until MONDAY, May 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next, free of all taxes.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to May 1.
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable April 1. Transfer book closed from date to the 30th of April, inclusive.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been declared this day, payable on and after the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d day of May. N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, an order was in bankruptcy was granted against the estate of JAMES A. MAXWELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 26, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELISHA S. CALDWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elisha S. Caldwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869.
ap12-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES McBRIEN, bankrupt.—No. 1,231.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles McBrien, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869.
ap12-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY MANNECK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID MINSESHEIMER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his est

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Anjac.

BOOTH'S THEATRE
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Grey.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LARGE COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROBINSON CRUSOE (Pantomime,) ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
MAGIC PHANTOM CABINET, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THE ORIGINAL JAPANESE.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

MEXICAN EXHIBITIONS.
No. 765 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A proposition of censure on the Patriarch of the Antilles, introduced into the Spanish Cortes on Saturday, was subsequently withdrawn lest the Government should be embarrassed.

It was officially announced, during the session of the Cortes, that France would acquiesce in whatever form of government the Spaniards might adopt.

At the opening of the sessions of the Hungarian Diet FRANCIS JOSEPH, as King of Hungary, specially directed the attention of the Legislature to the subject of internal reforms.

In Italy the Court of Appeals, to which had been referred the revision of the Penal Code, unanimously recommends the abolition of the death penalty.

A party of Prussian philanthropists recently waited on the King, in order to offer suggestions relative to volunteer aid for the wounded in battle. His Majesty commended their humane ideas, but appeared to think the contingency of war was a distant one.

A Danish journal declares that the purchase of the Danish West India Islands by the United States was fully arranged with Secretary SEWARD; and accuses the present Government at Washington with a want of respect to Denmark.

The French Corps Legislatif has adopted the Budget presented a short time since by the Finance Minister.

Mr. HUGH BRADSHAW, a well-known Irish Magistrate was shot in Tipperary, last week.

There was a popular demonstration in Madrid on Saturday in favor of a Republic.

CUBA.

A Spanish transport arrived at Havana on Saturday with one thousand soldiers, to reinforce the armies engaged in putting down the insurrection. Great exertions are being made to put the forts and garrisons in a proper state of defence, in order to meet any complications that may arise out of the recent outrages committed by Havana officials upon British vessels.

The Spanish officials are exceedingly anxious and alert, in view of possible descents upon the island by fillibustering expeditions. The frigate *Gerona* sailed from Havana in a very hurried manner yesterday morning, probably to intercept some rumored expedition of this kind.

GENERAL.

The employes of the Boston Navy-yard held a meeting on Saturday night to sustain that interpretation of the Eight-hour law which does not involve a reduction in the wages.

Ex-Governor PACKER, of Pennsylvania, intimates that he has not withdrawn from the canvass for Governor of that State.

A gang of burglars was busy in Westchester County on Saturday night. The residences of Messrs. HULL, and DECKER and others were entered, and money and valuables stolen.

DANIEL D. PAGE, one of the founders and the first Mayor of St. Louis, Mo., died in Washington on Saturday of congestion of the lungs. He was aged 79 years.

The President has recognized CHARLES M. HAGAN as Consul of the Turkish Empire in Philadelphia. It is the first time the Sublime Porte has been represented in that city.

The office of the Poughkeepsie *Morning News* was completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

During the late extraordinary freshet in the Hudson, the water in the State dam opposite Troy rose twenty-one feet above high-water mark, and by its enormous pressure carried away 200 feet of the top of the dam. This injury will seriously affect navigation on the Champlain Lake.

The Odd Fellows all over the country have made great preparations for the semi-centennial celebration this day.

At Buffalo the ice in the bay is still firm. From the Dominion of Canada, however, we learn that the ice is clearing from most of the rivers and bays. In Port Colborne, on the contrary, it continues to increase.

The floods in Canada are subsiding. The water in the Grand River receded rapidly yesterday, leaving the track of the Grand Trunk Railway perfectly clear.

On the trial of Mr. WICKLIFFE, State Auditor of Louisiana, the prisoner was acquitted on the first indictment, but the trial will be continued to-day on the second.

Two remarkable child-suicides occurred in Vermont, Fulton County, Ill., last week. A son of Mr. HARRIS, aged 13, and a son of Colonel TENNEY, both hung themselves near the premises of their parents. The circumstances naturally caused considerable excitement in the locality.

A State Temperance Convention, to consist of two delegates from each Assembly District, is to be held in Syracuse, on Tuesday, June 1. It is expected, the call says, that the subject of political action in favor of temperance will come up before this Convention for discussion and decision.

The steamer *Uselda* struck on a snag in the Missouri River, on Saturday morning, causing the explosion of her boiler, and a fearful loss of life. She had on board a number of discharged soldiers from the various posts along the river.

The San Antonio *Herald* says the people of Texas are ready for the election. On the part of the Democracy, it adds, no canvass will be made, but the members of the party will not fail to exercise the right to pick out the best men that are eligible, without regard to politics.

The funeral services over the remains of Mr. RUSHMORE and Dr. and Mrs. PRAY, killed by the accident on the Long Island Railroad, took place at the Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, yesterday. Remarks were made by Rev. H. S. HUNT and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The grand billiard tournament for the gold cue commences to-night at Irving Hall. Rudolphe, Rhines, Snyder, Daniels, Dion, Deery, Goldthwait and Foster will take part therein.

At 10 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the small building on the rear of No. 5 Frankfort-street, occupied by GEORGE BURGHARDT as a servant's sleeping-room. The damage to furniture was about $200, and to the building, which belongs to the estate of A. J. WILLIAMSON, $300. BURGHARDT is insured for $2,000 in the Stuyvesant; $1,500 in the Hope, and $1,500 in the New-Jersey State. The fire was evidently caused by carelessness of the servants in leaving a candle burning in the room.

From the Central Park meteorological report for the week ending April 24, it appears that during that time the mean of the barometer was 29.908 inches; maximum at 7 A. M., April 23, 30.274 inches; minimum at 7 A.M., April 21, 29. 464 inches; range, .810 inches. The mean of the thermometer was 59°; maximum at 2 P. M., April 19, 76°; minimum at 5 A. M., April 23, 45°; range, 31°. On the 20th rain fell from 9:15 P. M. to 10:30 P. M., and on the 21st from 5 A. M. to 8 A. M. Total of water for week, .20 inch.

A fire occured last evening on the first floor of No. 269 West Twenty-seventh-street, occupied as a dwelling and shoemaker's shop, doing her damage of $500. Insured for $1,000 in the Park Insurance Company.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a small sail-boat, containing four men, capsized in the East River, off the foot of Fulton-street. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and a very rough sea was on, but the pilot of the Fulton ferry-boat *Columbia*, then in the stream, managed his craft so admirably, that the men, who had succeeded in clinging to their boat, were quickly rescued from their peril. The hands and passengers of the ferry-boat are also greatly commended by the witnesses of the occurrence, for their share in extending aid to the drowning men.

Yesterday one of a half dozen ruffians, named JOHN H. MALCER, assaulted and brutally beat ADOLPH MASON, a pilot on the Hoboken Ferry. In addition, MALCHER nearly bit off MASON'S finger. The ruffian was arrested and locked up to await examination.

At an early hour last evening the Fifty-second Precinct Police, stationed in West One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, reported that the woods were on fire at the upper end of Tenth-avenue, but as notice was also sent not to ring the alarm bells, it is presumed it did not threaten to be extensive or dangerous.

The Attacks Upon General Grant—His Appointments to Office.

The *Sun*, we are sorry to see, has entered upon what looks like a systematic crusade against President GRANT and his Administration, not quite consistent with its professions of just and impartial judgment, but partaking somewhat largely of the personal and party rancor which has hitherto been mainly restricted to the *World*. We deem it the undoubted right and duty of the public Press to criticise with rigid severity the public acts of public men, and have not been slow to exercise that right ourselves. But criticism to be weighty must be just, and some of the *Sun's* censure of General GRANT seems to us to lack that essential quality.

The *Sun* reproaches General GRANT with the acceptance of *gifts*, and the appointment of those who make them to office; and contrasts his course in this respect with that of his predecessors, and among them Mr. JOHNSON, who refused the proffered gift of a carriage and pair of horses at the outset of his Administration. We are not aware that General GRANT has received gifts of any kind, or to the value of a dollar, since he became President. We have heard no charge of the sort, nor does the *Sun* venture to make any; and yet it is only on that assumption that the allegation amounts to anything whatever. Whatever presents have been made to General GRANT were made to him as a military man and out of gratitude for his military services,—before he became President or was even put in nomination for that office. They were the result of the spontaneous and impulsive feeling of the country that services such as he had rendered ought not to pass unnoticed, or be rewarded only by his salary as an army officer, or by empty votes of thanks from Congress and State Legislatures. All classes of our people felt the transcendent value of what he had done for the country in suppressing the rebellion; and all were eager to do whatever might lie in their power to testify their estimate of that service and to reward him for having rendered it.

It is not the custom of our Government, as it is that of every other, to vote large sums of money, or bestow large gifts of any sort, in acknowledgment of such deeds of public service; as a matter of course, therefore, if it is to be done at all it must be done by the voluntary action of individuals. The services rendered directly to his own country by WELLINGTON were trifling in comparison with those which GRANT rendered the Union; but all the rewards the latter has received from all sources, have been but as a drop in the bucket when compared with the acknowledgments lavished on the former by his grateful country. WELLINGTON even, on his retreat from Spain after Burgos, which was roundly denounced as a failure, was rewarded by a grant of £200,000. Upon the close of the Peninsular war Parliament voted him a pension of £10,000 a year. And after Waterloo enormous rewards and estates of great value were heaped upon him by the English Government. Similar instances abound in English history, as, indeed, they do in the history of every European Government. All the presents made to General GRANT in acknowledgment of his great services, have been the voluntary offerings of individuals, and do not exceed in the aggregate the smallest of the sums bestowed almost every year on the Duke of WELLINGTON by his country.

There was no shadow of reason why these gifts to General GRANT should not be accepted. They were made with no expectation of reward, and were proffered in a way which would have made it ungracious to decline them. The gift of a dwelling-house was the largest of them all; and its value was such that it would not have seriously burdened any one of the hundred wealthy men who joined in making it. General GRANT was a poor man, dependent wholly on his salary as an officer of the army for the support of himself and his family, and it would have been a foolish affectation of independence to refuse what was thus proffered in grateful acknowledgment for conceded and transcendent service. General MCCLELLAN had set him an example in accepting a more valuable gift for services of much less worth; and no one,—least of all the *World*,—ever accused him of any wrong in so doing.

Nor has General GRANT done anything, since he became President, to justify the reproach that these gifts have been rewarded by public office. The *Sun* can cite no facts that support its assertions in this respect. Mr. STEWART, to whom it refers, did not give General GRANT a house, or anything else of special value. He was merely one of a hundred men who combined for that purpose, and he happened to be their agent and mouth-piece in making open proffer of the gift. His share in the offering was no larger than that of any one of the others;—and nothing can be more absurd and ridiculous than the assumption that it was for his trifling share in this transaction that he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The same thing is true in the other cases referred to by the *World* and *Sun* in this connection. Party hostility and personal dislike will excuse a good deal of exaggeration and misrepresentation in political controversy; but they will scarcely excuse such rank injustice as both those journals practice toward General GRANT in this matter. If he were of a more cautious and distrustful nature, or had had more experience in the shifts and devices of political hostility, he would probably have taken more pains to avoid acts which, however honest in themselves, expose him to such dishonest and ungenerous aspersions. But no fair and just mind can find in anything he has done, ground for the sweeping charges that are brought against him.

Another accusation brought against General GRANT by his enemies is that he has appointed great numbers of his relations, family connections and personal friends to office. This is equally untrue with the other charge. General GRANT came into office a comparative stranger to the modes and habits of political life, and to the men from whom he would be expected to select his agents and assistants in the administration of public affairs. He was not prepared to surrender the constitutional rights and functions of his office, and to accept the dictation of political leaders or parties as to the appointments he should make. And he felt the necessity of appointing men whom he knew to be honest and on whom he could fully rely. What could be more natural, under such circumstances, than that he should look first to those whom he knew best,—that he should trust rather to his own acquaintance with those whom he might know, than to the assurances or advice of third parties, or to impressions gathered from vague and unmeaning letters of recommendation. It is what every man would do in a similar case; and, even if he should feel at liberty to requite a personal service, or reward a personal friend, by an appointment to office, his offence would be one which all his predecessors have at times committed, and which no man of ordinary fairness would find it difficult to forgive.

Such a disposition might easily be indulged too far, and the privilege is liable to abuse. But we see no evidence that either mistake has been made by General GRANT. The hue and cry about his appointment of family relatives to office is absurdly extravagant. He has done nothing of the kind to any unusual or culpable extent. We venture to say, without any special inquiry, that *not half a dozen relatives of General Grant have been appointed by him to any places of emolument*, since he came into office. Several family connections have been placed in confidential positions, for which it has always been usual to select the most intimate friends and the closest relations; but beyond this General GRANT has been, to say the least, quite as abstemious as any of his predecessors. The idea that a man in high office must regard with special distrust, and treat with special neglect, every man in any way related to him, or to any branch of his family, is not only absurd in itself, but is never treated otherwise, except by those who have some special object to serve, or some some special grief to revenge, by insisting upon such a rule of conduct.

It is only fair to remember that General GRANT came into office without large experience in civil affairs, justly distrustful of the political machinery by which the functions of his office have come to be usurped, and without that general acquaintance with men that would enable him to select with unerring certainty, from among the hundreds of thousands of candidates, the best men for places of trust and of profit. That he should sometimes make mistakes was unavoidable. But in everything thus far he has shown an unmistakable determination to do the very best he could—to appoint none but honest and capable men to office, and to correct any mistake into which he may fall the moment he finds it out. The great mass of the people are perfectly satisfied that this is his purpose and that he will do everything in his power to give it effect. And it is neither just nor wise to seek to impair this confidence by such exaggerations and misrepresentations of his acts as those which have elicited these remarks. General GRANT has not yet been *two months* in office; and we venture to say that in the discharge of the perplexing duties that have crowded upon him during that short time, he has made as few serious or important mistakes as any of his predecessors;—while he has received as much harshness, and as little charity of judgment, as the worst among them all.

Senator Humphrey.

In referring some days since to the vote in the Senate on the Broadway Railroad bill, we spoke of Senators MATTOON, WILLIAMS, HUMPHREY and VAN PETTEN as Republicans whose votes were always to be had when wanted in favor of any corrupt and questionable project. In regard to the two names last mentioned we are satisfied our statement was incorrect and unjust, and we regret having made it. We also stated that Senator HUMPHREY was indicted, some two years since, for corrupt practices in connection with legislation. This was a mistake. Mr. HUMPHREY was accused of having taken money for his vote on a railroad bill, and the charge was thoroughly and carefully examined before the Grand Jury of Albany County; but the jury was unanimous in discharging the complaint. We have this statement on the authority of the gentleman who was at that time Assistant District-Attorney of Albany County. The same charge was subsequently investigated and dismissed as unfounded by a committee of the Constitutional Convention. We have the assurance of some of the best men in the State, whose position gave them opportunities for knowing the whole case, that there was no shadow of suspicion attaching to Mr. HUMPHREY in the matter. Three of the members of the present Senate, whose integrity has never been suspected in any quarter, unite in assuring us that "Mr. HUMPHREY stands well with his brother Senators, and his action is unquestioned in the votes he gives." In regard to the Broadway Railroad bill Mr. HUMPHREY voted for ordering it to a third reading, but gave notice at the same time that when it came up he should move to amend it by requiring the grantees to pay $2,500,000 to the City treasury for the franchise; and that without such an amendment the bill would not receive his vote. This certainly relieves him from censure or suspicion in that matter. We regret that we were misled into doing Mr. HUMPHREY a serious injustice, and make this explanation in order to remedy it, so far as may be in our power.

A Continental Zollverein—Is it Practicable?

Dr. JOSHUA LEAVITT, to whom the Cobden Club, of London, has awarded a prize for an essay on the promotion of improved relations between the United States and Great Britain, proposes the formation of a Zollverein, or Customs League, to which this country and the British Provinces shall be parties. The *Evening Post* characterizes the suggestion as one that will attract attention for its novelty, and remarks:

"Canada will be glad enough to enter such a league, and England to approve it. All parties in this country seem to be committed in advance to the policy of it. The protectionists of Mr. CAREY'S school are never weary of extolling the advantages of free trade among the States of this Union, and will of course see that every argument in its favor applies also to the Dominion, and that the extension of it to all our future States would only add to these advantages. All administrators of the revenue will see that the employment of Canadian Custom-houses to enforce our tariff would cut off the main channels by which goods are now smuggled into the United States, and would add immensely to our revenue. And finally, every American who, like Mr. CHANDLER, is eager for the annexation of Canada, will see that this is the surest way to make its acquisition easy, certain and speedy. It is the Zollverein that has been the chief agency, though a silent one, in preparing Germany for union."

The Zollverein idea, in its application to this continent, does not originate with Dr. LEAVITT. It has been a favorite hobby with theorists for many years. Mr. JAS. W. TAYLOR, of Minnesota, who held a position as Treasury Agent under Mr. CHASE, urged it while the Reciprocity Treaty was yet in existence; and Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN, a Canadian merchant, and a protectionist of the Carey school, pressed it as the true solution of the reciprocity problem. In one form or another it has long been a subject of occasional discussion, but it has never found favor because its feasibility depends on one or the other of two contingencies, neither of which is likely soon to happen. When this country shall be ready to adopt free trade, or to substitute the Canadian tariff for its own, or when the Provinces, wearied of leading-strings, take Britannia's reiterated hint, and set up on their own account as an independent nation—the discussion of a Customs League will be in order. Till then, it scarcely deserves to be numbered among practical propositions.

Nobody disputes the advantages to be gained by the Zollverein arrangement, if the circumstances of the case were different. The freer the commercial intercourse between the English-speaking peoples of this continent, the more profitable is it for all concerned. Canada is now the base of smuggling operations against which a long line of Custom-houses is a poor protection. Each country has an army of officials employed in watching the other; the result being losses and vexation to the masters of both. An arrangement which should abolish these obstacles to international trade, and limit the tariff operations of either country to its ocean frontier, would be a great saving to both, would confer upon both benefits infinitely greater than the abandoned system of reciprocity, and would be the peaceful prelude to a fusion of political interests, which nothing less than war can otherwise effect.

There are, however, some big Buts in the way. Foremost among them are those arising from the relation of the Provinces to Great Britain. Their organization under what is called a Dominion Government does not alter the fact that they are colonies, relying upon the parent State for protection, and pulling hard at the maternal teats in consideration of calling her mother. And since England, in pursuit of a questionable glory, undertakes to please the colonists with red-coats, and to guarantee loans for railroads into the wilderness and snow-banks, the least she is entitled to demand is consideration for her manufacturing and trading interests. She may fairly require her colonial subjects to impose no higher duties upon the products of her industry than are imposed upon the products of the United States. Similar demands have been preferred before. Ten or eleven years ago, or thereabout, the Sheffield manufacturers felt aggrieved by high protective duties imposed by Canada, and remonstrated in terms to which the Colonial Office was not indifferent. The Canadian Government heard and heeded, and some of the subsequent Customs, changes of the Colony were declared to have been designed to conciliate British opinion by giving British trade advantages over the American trade. The extent to which these differential advantages were pushed constituted one of the strongest grounds against the then existing Reciprocity Treaty, and undoubtedly contributed to its abrogation. We may safely conclude, therefore, that the colonies would not be allowed to retain the profits of British connection, and at the same time impose upon British products customs' duties from which United States products would be exempt. Before the colonies can enter upon the league proposed, their people must make up their minds to move forward to independence or annexation. At present they seem to lack self-reliance for the one, while they have some excellent reasons for not seeking the other.

Moreover, unless annexation be forced upon the Provinces, their comparative lightness of taxation necessitates some duties to protect our more heavily taxed capital and labor. A Zollverein presupposes something like equality in the conditions of production, as essential to reasonable competition. This balance cannot exist until our people shall have overcome some of the consequences of the war, or until the Provinces, by crazy intercolonial railroad projects, or equally crazy fort-building projects, or projects for settling, improving and governing the Northwest territory, shall bring themselves down to our fiscal level. Meanwhile, their burdens are lighter than ours, and hence the undesirableness of an absolute freedom of exchange between the two countries. We must exact some conditions in self-defence. The necessity of doing this is one of the most obvious difficulties in the way of another Reciprocity Treaty, and one which American manufacturers can scarcely overrate. Such a fiscal reform as Dr. LEAVITT and the *Evening Post* are prepared to inaugurate could but partially mitigate the difficulty. It grows out of the debt and the revenue requirements, which in one manner or another must be met.

The Position and Prospects of Napoleon III.

A variety of circumstances are always occurring to reveal to the world the profound distrust of the future which the Emperor NAPOLEON secretly entertains. To the casual observer of contemporary history, no living ruler seems less affected by evil auguries than the self-contained man who has so long held control over the destinies of France. But his enemies have had many proofs that his vigilance never relaxes, and those who watch him closely perceive that, while outwardly impassive and indifferent, he is in reality filled with uneasiness concerning the coming years. What in his own mind he believes the prospects of his son, the Prince Imperial, to be, we have no means of judging. It is his own throne for which he seems to be growing more and more solicitous. The way in which he established his power was wonderful, but it is much more wonderful that he should have retained his grasp of it for twenty years, against legions of enemies. But twenty years have not rendered him perfectly secure. The rival factions cannot be dispersed, and they watch day and night for that opportunity which they believe must inevitably come. That NAPOLEON himself shares this belief—that he looks upon himself as on a man beneath whose feet the ground is crumbling away—is a strong proof that the perils which threaten the Empire are much more serious than lookers-on at a distance may be led to suppose.

The intellectual class in France are bitterly hostile to the Emperor, but while numbers are with him he has little to fear from the anger of men whom he easily reduces to silence. We do not say that his policy toward them is a thing to be admired, but he has always avowed that he pursues it as a matter of necessity, and whenever the time comes for pronouncing judgment upon his rule we must consider the good he has done as well as the evil. He has "gagged" some of the ablest men of whom France can boast and killed the free expression of opinion. But the bulk of the people neither want to write in newspapers nor to make speeches. They try the Emperor by a very simple test—has he maintained order, encouraged the commercial interests of the country, and protected the welfare of the working classes so far as any ruler may reasonably be required to do so? The answer to these inquiries is not unfavorable to the Emperor. It is better for France to be under Napoleonic rule, imperfect as that may be, than to incur the penalties of revolution. What, after all, has the "Red" Party ever done for France? What has it done for liberty? NAPOLEON is a despot. Granted. But the tyranny of revolutionists is even more relentless than Imperial tyranny, for it is wholly irresponsible, and since it lives in the name of the people, it is exceedingly difficult to crush it. No one can deny that the material prosperity of France, under the present Emperor, has been so great as to be unexampled in that country. Never was French trade so flourishing. If intellect is suppressed, the money-bags of the trader are filled, and in the modern organization of society, that necessarily goes for a great deal. It is idle for the English enemies of NAPOLEON to say that the French people ought to rebel, because M. VICTOR HUGO will not return to France until it is "free." The French nation has tried a reign of pure intellect, and it was glad to escape from the results into the harbor of Imperialism.

The real weakness of the Emperor lies in his diminishing *prestige*, which is owing to causes not always susceptible of plain explanation, to his errors in foreign policy, and to the prevailing disposition of the nation to change its rulers, when that can be done without too great a sacrifice. On the eve of every election the Emperor betrays his consciousness that through either of these flaws in his armor his enemies may perchance deal him a mortal wound. He is now passing through one of these gloomy periods. The inevitable pamphlet consequently makes its appearance, said this time to be from the pen of the Emperor himself. Its title is "Lettre à un Electeur, par un Ancien Constituant," and of course its object is to demonstrate that the Empire has given to France blessings which no other form of government has ever conferred upon her.

We do not think that the arguments brought forward in this pamphlet will make much impression upon the enemies of the dynasty, while to its friends they are already sufficiently familiar. Yet many of the statements which it contains are simply incontestable. What can the Orleanist Party in England say to the plea that the Emperor has given France the repose she so greatly needed? They may answer that the country has been dragged through more than one war which could easily have been avoided. But there is only one foreign act of intervention which the people at large strongly condemn, and that is the miserable and disastrous expedition to Mexico. Upon this topic the pampleteer is all but silent. It is one of those difficulties which diplomatists let alone. "In Mexico there was a check, but against that check how many triumphs to reckon, how great political results to set off?" It is, in fact, as we have said, a question of balancing good against ill, profit against loss. We confess that before we admit that the present Government in France ought to be destroyed we should like to understand exactly what it is proposed to establish in its place. If another form of tyranny is to be erected in place of Napoleonism, and merely for the benefit of an exiled family, we do not see why we should be called upon to assist the scheme. The Emperor NAPOLEON, no one can reasonably question, has rendered substantial services to France. He has not given it freedom. What other ruler has? We may be told that if the Orleanists were only permitted to enjoy their own again, we should see a Government in France as free as the air we breathe. But these are only promises. Kings have been known to treat such promises as of very slight account before now. There must, in any case, be a stormy interval before the new Government could raise its head, for nothing is more certain with regard to NAPOLEON than that he will never fall unresisting. If his ruin is accomplished it will be when the streets of Paris once more run down with blood. On the other hand, his son has no claims upon France—and the Emperor's life has its allotted span. Why, then, these incessant cries for violence—these demands for revolution? The Orleanists have waited one and twenty years—might they not be content to wait yet a little longer?

MINOR TOPICS.

If "spiritual-photographs" can be made by ordinary scientific processes, every photographer in town ought to commence taking them at once. This would be the quickest and easiest way of putting a stop to the alleged humbug.

The ABBOTT-SPRAGUE squabble in Washington is a most disgraceful business. If the personal threats of these Senators against each other are as reported, both of them ought to be put under bonds to keep the peace. When one Senator can threaten to put a public "indignity" upon another, and the other threatens to shoot his adversary whenever he attempts to carry out his menace, it is time they were both in the hands of the law.

The last English mail brings us the articles of the London papers on the resolution of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents that passed the House of Representatives before adjournment. "It is difficult," says a leading writer, "to conceive the feeling which would have been excited in America *if the House of Commons had passed an analogous resolution* in 1861. The adoption by a majority of nearly three to one of an address to the Crown expressing sympathy with the Southern States, and promising Her Majesty support in the event of her thinking it right to recognize their independence, would have been accepted almost as a declaration of war." The writer also argues that the step taken by Congress will necessitate some ingenious special pleading on the part of Mr. MOTLEY when he resumes the *Alabama* negotiations. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that General BANKS or Mr. CHANDLER would see any difficulty about this question, or any other question.

It appears that of the twenty-one Senators who signed Mr. PILE'S paper of recommendation for the Brazilian mission, five voted for his rejection when President GRANT sent his nomination to the Senate. This is not a matter to be laughed at. These Senators ought to be ashamed of themselves for asking GRANT to nominate a man whom they themselves were unwilling to sustain with their votes. And yet, even after this, Senators complain that the President does not give sufficient heed to their recommendations.

There is one class of citizens in whose behalf we must again speak a word. In the distribution of places under the Government, the *disabled soldiers of the Union* should not be altogether overlooked. There are many thousands of these heroic and self-sacrificing patriots in the country, and to many of them even subordinate places in the Departments and Custom-houses would be a God-send. Most of them are capable to fill one place or another, and their *wounds* ought certainly to constitute as good a claim as any other men's *papers*.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is urging the removal of the National Capital from Washington to this City, and Mr. MURPHY has introduced a bill to the Legislature in relation to the removal of the State Capital to this City from Albany. O, what would become of the virtue and society of our little town if, in addition to the the Common Council, we had the Legislature and Congress among us?

The most offensive, humiliating and abominable objects in the City of New-York are its markets,—the places where the people's food, their meat, vegetables, fruit and fish, are bought and sold. We never saw anything like them in any other American city, or anywhere in the world. Their influence is degrading, and their existence disgraceful.

The challenging of an Oxford University crew by a four-oared boat of Harvard, with an invitation to Cambridge to strike in and make the trial a triangular one, is a very gallant affair, especially as the Americans propose to go over and meet the Britons on their own course, over the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake; and, furthermore, to allow them a coxswain if they insist upon it. We hope Captain SIMMONS, who transmitted the cartel, may have a reply of acceptance; for, as a contest of personal skill and power, it would be far more interesting to the people on both sides of the Atlantic than any race of yachts. We don't see how the true Britons can well refuse the challenge.

The ladies of the "Sorosis" Club gave a dinner, or, as it was styled, a *tea*, on Saturday at Delmonico's, to some fifty or sixty gentlemen, more or less connected with the Press. For four hours speeches were delivered continuously by about a score of the ladies—none of the bearded guests being permitted the pleasure of speechifying. Some of the speeches were exceedingly pretty and piquant, while others were of the thoughtful and earnest order. The self-possession of the orators—some of them damsels of twenty and others matrons of fifty—was quite remarkable. There is promise of an enormous addition, in the near future, to the already terrible multitude of American orators. As a sign of the times, the "Tea" of Saturday was a remarkable affair. It was certainly greatly enjoyed by the hundred or more persons present.

Of course, nobody outside of the circle of a few Papal leaders in Rome can tell what will be done at the General Council of the Church, next December. It is generally expected that the anathema of the Syllabus against popular sovereignty, a free Press, free worship, and separation of Church and State, will be formally renewed. Are the Roman Catholics of this country to be required to accept this doctrine, and attempt its enforcement?

One would think it was not pleasant for a man to be the object of abuse and cursing from the entire population of a city every day from May till October. Yet Mr. Street-Cleaner WHITING will be in that position during the whole of the coming Summer, as he was last Summer, unless he prefers to make honest and energetic efforts to do his duty. Let him do his work faithfully instead of trying to "make money," and he will see how fine it feels to be praised by every man he meets, and eulogized every morning in the newspapers.

Once again we have pacific declarations from the Governments of Prussia, Austria and France. On Friday last King WILLIAM said that the prospect of war was apparently distant; on the same day, FRANCIS JOSEPH said that the relations between Austria and the other Powers of the world offered a peaceful prospect; and a few days ago, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, said a "fearful responsibility would attach to whomsoever, giving way to national susceptibilities, should hurl two great nations one against the other." These renewed assurances of peace give us hopes of its maintenance through the year.

One by one the franchises of the citizen are guaranteed by the Spanish Cortes through the Constitution. Last week the constitutional provision for universal suffrage was established by an almost unanimous vote. Now we learn that the proposition to establish a "moderate censorship" of the Press has been rejected, and the provision guaranteeing liberty of the Press, the freedom of meeting and association, and the right of petition has been established by the vote of a large majority of the members. The present difficulty for the Cortes will be in dealing with the Church and the question of an ecclesiastical establishment. On this point, also, we hope to see ground assumed worthy of the present times.

Musical.

THE MESSE SOLENNELLE.

The first rendering of ROSSINI'S "Messe Solonnelle" will be held at the Academy of Music Thursday evening. It will be repeated Friday. The sale of seats for both nights commences this day.

Virginia Politics—Reported Views of the President.

From the Richmond Whig, April 24.

We have the most gratifying assurances from Washington that General GRANT will give us a fair election, and afford every opportunity for making the best that can be made of the Underwood abomination. He is in favor of real peace and of whatever will best promote the true interests of the Commonwealth. All the tricks and devices of those artful dodgers—WELLS and BOND—will be thrown away upon him. They are now in Washington spending their money in vain. General GRANT, with the aid of General CANBY, in whom he has perfect confidence, will settle this matter to the satisfaction of the people of Virginia, and the Walker ticket, running on the Grant programme, will be elected by at least a hundred thousand majority. We are every day more and more persuaded that WELLS will not stand a poll.

Whatever politicians in Washington and New-York may say, in this whole matter of Virginia reconstruction General GRANT has acted the part of a true man—of a high man—of one who knew what was right, and resolved to enforce it. At his first interview with the "Committee of Nine," he declared that the Underwood Constitution was an abomination; that various clauses in it should be stricken out and voted down by the people, and he has known no variation or shadow of changing on the subject from that day to this. He still thinks those abominable clauses should be striken out. He is determined that they shall be stricken out, and that the thing (the Underwood Constitution) shall be amended and improved as much as it is capable of being improved. We speak that whereof we know.

An Incident of the Flood in Illinois.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, April 23.

Mr. ROUSE and his wife, living on the Rochester road, near Sugar Creek, came into the city on Sunday last; but, owing to the severe rainstorm, remained in the city until the next morning, leaving at home three children, one of them a young man of about 16 or 18 years of age. On Monday morning, Mr. ROUSE started home, and on arriving in the vicinity of his residence, found that his dwelling was surrounded with water, the creek having risen rapidly during the night. He succeeded in reaching his house by swimming his horse a portion of the distance across the bottom land. On arriving at the house he found his children all safe, but very much frightened, being unable to escape from their unpleasant situation. Feeling it unsafe to remain in the house, Mr. ROUSE tore up the chamber floor of his dwelling, constructed a raft from the boards, and on this his family took passage and fortunately landed safely on dry land.

Strike on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

From the Newburg Journal, April 24.

Some days ago, we are informed, a large number of laborers employed on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad struck for higher wages. They were getting $1 75 per day, and wanted $1 87½ per day. A number of the men—mostly Americans—stuck to their work. These the Irishmen tried to intimidate into striking with the rest. But they held firm, and armed themselves in various ways, and when the Irishmen came along with the design of forcing them to strike, they showed so bold a front that the strikers wisely concluded not to attack them.

The Company have advertised for laborers to take the place of the strikers, and promising to give the new comers $2 per day. By the terms of the contract entered into some months since, this road is to be delivered over to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company on May 1.

We learn this afternoon that there has been no disturbance along the road to-day. A number of men from Newburg were set to work.

The Fourth Ward Homicide.

Deputy Coroner SHINE and Drs. FINNELL and CUSHMAN yesterday made a *post-mortem* examination at the Oak-street Station-house, of the body of THOMAS HUGHES, who was shot on Saturday afternoon at No. 15 New Chambers-street, by EMIL BOETZ, as already reported. It was found that three slugs had entered, one of which had passed directly through the heart. The inquest in the case will be held at noon to-day by Coroner FLYNN.

TELEGRAMS.

Grand Republican Demonstration in Madrid.

Rumored Dissensions Among the Spanish Leaders.

Further Damages by the Freshets on the Hudson River.

SPAIN.

Proposed Censure of the Patriarch of the Antilles.

MADRID, Sunday, April 25.

A resolution condemning the Patriarch of the Antilles was brought up in the Cortes yesterday. Marshal SERRANO opposed it, intimating that its adoption would be an implied censure of the Government. The resolution was then withdrawn.

SALUSTIANO OLOZAGA, during the session yesterday, assured the members that France would respect the future Government of Spain, whatever form might be adopted.

Republican Demonstration in Madrid.

LONDON, Sunday, April 25.

Dispatches from Madrid report that a great popular demonstration was made there yesterday in favor of a Republic.

It is rumored that a dispute has arisen between Prime Minister SERRANO and General PRIM.

CUBA.

Spanish Officials on the Alert.

HAVANA, Sunday, April 25.

The Spanish frigate *Gerona* got under way at short notice, and sailed unexpectedly this morning. Various rumors are in circulation in regard to her destination. It is probable that she has been sent out to intercept a fillibustering expedition.

Navy-Yard Employes in Boston and the Eight-Hour Law.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 25.

A meeting of the employes of the Charlestown Navy-yard was held last night, to sustain the Eight-hour law without a reduction of wages; also, to organize an Eight-hour Union League, to act in concert with the workingmen in all other navy-yards in the matter. Resolutions, embodying the sentiments of the meeting were adopted, and a League formed, of which the following were chosen officers: President, HENRY A. QUINCY; Vice-President, WILLIAM S. BAKER; Recording Secretary, CHARLES H. BERRY; Treasurer, JAMES M. GARDNER. A communication was received from H. CLAY BEDFIELD, Secretary of a Convention of the employes of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, to the effect that the men were sticking to the Eight-hour law, and protesting against any reduction of wages.

Odd Fellowship—Cuban Demonstration.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 25.

A very large number of strangers have arrived here to participate in the Odd Fellows' celebration to-morrow. The weather promises to be fine. After the parade, the grand feature will be a ball in the Skating Rink. The capacity of this building allows three hundred sets to dance at once. Nearly $3,000 have been expended in decorating the interior.

In the course of the week an immense Cuban demonstration will be held at the Academy of Music. Several Senators have accepted invitations to speak.

A few days since several distinguished colored men, Lieutenant-Governor DUNN, of Louisiana, Ex-President ROBERTS, of Liberia, Mr. BASSETT, Minister to Hayti, and DOWNING, of Washington, were entertained at the Union League House.

Burning of a Newspaper Office in Dutchess County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, April 25.

The *Morning News* office, in this city, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is covered by insurance. H. W. MORRIS, auctioneer, SAMUEL MITCHELL, gas fitter, CHAS. WILKINSON, news agent, and BARTHOLD MYERS, furnishing goods, all doing business in the same building, were also sufferers, but were fully insured.

A brick sloop, name unknown, was capsized by the wind in Tippan Bay to-day. No further particulars have been ascertained.

The Canvass for Governor in Pennsylvania.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Saturday, April 24.

The statement made in the Pittsburg papers, upon the authority of the Easton *Express*, announcing the withdrawal of Ex-Governor PACKER from the Gubernatorial canvass, is untrue. Mr. PACKER says he has not authorized any one to make such an announcement, and that his position remains as stated in his Chambersburg letter.

Semi-Centennial of Odd Fellows.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, April 25.

The Odd Fellows of this city will celebrate their semi-centennial anniversary to-morrow, and lodges from several neighboring cities will be present.

The revenue steamer *Mahoning* seized on Friday at Booth Bay, and brought to this port, the schooners *Silver Moon* and *Willie*, of Southport, for a violation of the Revenue laws.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 25.

The schooner *Arlington*, Captain RAYNOR, from Jacmel, with cotton, logwood and coffee, for New-York, went ashore on Isle Vache the 21st ult., and went to pieces. The crew were saved, and most of them arrived here to-day in the schooner *Robert Noble*. The Captain remained at Aquin.

Burglary in Westchester County.

PEEKSKILL, Sunday, April 25.

Burglars entered the residence of Messrs. H. HULL and GEORGE DECKER, at Stuyvesant, at a late hour last night, and stole money, watches, silver ware, &c. They also also attempted to enter the residence of Captain JOHN P. ACKER, but were surprised and driven off by Miss CARRIE ACKER.

The State Dam at Troy Damaged.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, April 25.

A serious damage to the State dam across the Hudson at this point has occurred. About 200 feet of the top of the dam are carried away. The water rose twenty-one feet above low-water mark, the highest point it has reached for many years. It is feared the disaster will seriously affect the navigation of the Champlain Canal.

The Freshet in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sunday, April 25.

The Rutland Railroad is free from obstructions caused by the late freshet, and all the trains will commence running regularly on Monday.

Death of General McAlester.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, April 24.

The announcement of the death of Brevet Brigadier-General MILES D. MCALESTER, which occurred at his residence, in this city, yesterday, was received with deep regret by all who knew him. Though but a few months a resident in this city, he had made many friends, being admired and respected no less for his estimable qualities as a man than for his high reputation as a soldier. General MCALESTER was a native of this State, but went to West Point from Michigan, graduating in 1856. He served throughout the entire rebellion, and leaves a bright record behind him. He came to this city in December last, from New-Orleans, and took charge of the Lake Ontario Harbor Works, Forts Ontario and Niagara, the Tenth Light-house District, being also associated with Colonel HARWOOD, of the Engineer Corps, who has charge of the harbor improvement here. Deceased leaves a wife in this city.

Personal.

The silver wedding of General and Mrs. WALLEN occurs to-day. The garrison at the Island, of which the General has been in command for nearly two years, are determined not to allow the occasion to pass unnoticed, and have expressed their intention of presenting the General and Mrs. WALLEN with a service of silver. The presentation will occur in the afternoon.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BIENVILLE.

The steamship *Bienville*, which left Havana April 21, reached this port last evening, with twenty days' later news than was already at hand. Purser ALEXANDER has our thanks for courtesies.

The Havanese and the Volunteers—How the Government is Administered—War News—Surrender of Insurgents—Confiscation—Puerto Principe Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

The Press of Havana, and all those favorable to the continuance of Spanish rule in the Island, have been thrown into ecstacies by the arrival of the Catalonian "heroes," who have been flattered and feasted to their hearts' content. Minstrels sing their praises in heroic verse. Poets and newspaper editors have courted the Muses, and written stanzas to celebrate the momentous event. Havana still retains her gala suit in honor of the men who have crossed the ocean to perpetuate Spanish supremacy in this island, almost the last of the colonies which constituted her once vast empire on the American continent, and the most glittering jewel of the Crown of Castile.

Well may the Spaniards and their adherents strenuously contend for the retention of a province which has so often enriched the treasury of Spain, and made rich the officials which have swarmed to it as vultures to carrion, leaving nothing but the *débris* of the feast they had glutted themselves on, until the soil again yielded forth its periodical and seemingly inexhaustible wealth.

To-day, in this nineteenth century of ours, the organs of the Spanish cause have the cool impudence to tell what they doubtless consider a very credulous world, that the "wise and humane (!) laws" enacted by Spain for the government of the Indies have been and ever will be the "admiration of nations." What, in the name of all that is just, were the laws administered in this island? Simply the will, whim or caprice of a CONCHA or an O'DONNELL. Where are those fulsomely-lauded enactments now—this vaunted magnificent code of the Spanish Indies? They are, as they have always been, a dead letter on the statute books; and the preamble, "in virtue of the extraordinary powers vested in me," which has issued from the lips of each succeeding Captain-General, and which now issues from those of DULCE, has ever been and is yet the code by which Cuba has been governed. Even now, in these days of so-called Spanish regeneration, private malice can, by anonymous information, ruin a citizen, and personal enmity, taking the guise of the informer, can wreak a terrible vengeance on a peaceable victim, who, perhaps, has not the slightest idea of the meaning embodied in the word politics, and who either goes to Fernando Po or makes his final exit by means of *cuatro tiros*, the obituary notice of his death in the *Doncella de la Masina* stating that he was an ungrateful son of a too generous mother! Probably it was in accordance with the "wise and humane code of the Indies," that Police-Commissary ROMERO was murdered, and that his blood stained the arcade of the Governor's palace "The wise and humane laws of the Indies!" the history of the different Administrations held under those very same laws could be written over and over again in the blood of its many victims, and the history given by the *Diario* would be simply ridiculous were it not terrible

SITUATION IN TRINIDAD.

The *Prensa* of yesterday says:

"Those bodies of insurgents who were operating in the neighborhood of Cinco Villas, pursued by our troops, who have occupied its territory, have concentrated in the jurisdiction of Trinidad, and have carried their daring so far as to attempt the capture of that city. Three days before they had cut off communication with the coffee plantations, or rather with Guanrabo, not allowing anybody to pass. On the morning of the 16th news was received of their approach by the Guanrabo and La Boca roads, and they were soon discovered from the balconies of the houses. The volunteers and forty regular soldiers, who were in the town, immediately went out to meet them, but the insurgents ran away to the hills in a very cowardly manner, and therefore (this is the sweetest part of the whole account) the volunteers and soldiers returned to the city."

What we are to understand from this model report your correspondent is unable to fathom, and the only conclusion arrived at at hazard, is that either the rebels became so frightened at the mere sight of the Spanish troops that they became panic-stricken and fled in affright, or that the Spaniards considered the task of following them rather too arduous to be undertaken, fell back, and "changing front by the rear," advanced toward the city they had just left. Spanish troops you know never retreat; they just face to the right about, when it is not convenient to face the enemy, and their front thus being reversed, they advance in quest of "the enemies of the national integrity," the rebels accompanying them closely from behind, and forming a sort of rear guard for them, firing salutes over the heads of the valiant defenders of the "Banner of Castile." TODLEBEN with all his science, and the learned JOMINI, who wrote voluminously of the art of war, if they were to wake up from their deep slumbers, would be astounded at the system of tactics pursued by both parties in Cuba. Even my Uncle Toby himself would, on waking, rub his eyes in bewilderment and exclaim, "This is not the way we done things at Namur," while the honest Corporal would reply, "No, yer Honor."

SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS.

Several telegrams from different sources were received yesterday from Cienfuegos, announcing the fact that six hundred armed men with their chiefs, VILLAMIL, CASANOVA and TUNCO, had surrendered to the Spanish authorities at that place. There seems to be no doubt of its truth. Prominent Government employes appeared, indeed, to think, from information in their hands, that a larger number of insurgents than that above mentioned will present themselves and surrender within a few days.

CONFISCATION.

The different decrees issued by DULCE within the past week relating to the so-called Confiscation Decree, which, however, at present is only a temporary embargo on the goods and chattels of prominent Cuban revolutionists now in New-York, fill an entire page of the official gazette. The latest document contains thirty-one paragraphs and fixes the conditions under which the property is to be cared for during the absence of its rightful owners, or until some more definite action shall be taken on this subject by the Madrid Government. The list of persons who were mentioned in the original document has been greatly increased since the first document was issued, but mainly by persons whose property, either landed or movable, might safely be carried in a carpet-bag.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Catalonian volunteers and the battalion of mobilized blacks left this morning for Gibarra and the Neamed Pelayo. A number of the Catalonian volunteers, among them their Colonel, are ill on account of the excessive taxation of their digestive powers during the past few days.

PUERTO PRINCIPE NEWS.

The insurgent forces under QUESADA have now a good opportunity of proving their valor and demonstrate how much they have been benefited by the training of regular military men. General LETONA has arrived at Nuevitas with about 2,000 men, and intends to march at once on Puerto Principe. As, according to Cuban accounts, the insurgent army in that vicinity numbers 15,000 men, and is well armed and drilled and commanded by brave and competent men, I presume they will not allow LETONA to stir from Nuevitas and march across the country, their numerical superiority alone giving them the greatest advantages.

ARRESTS AND RELEASES.

Mr. FRANCISCO DE ARMAS, Mr. JULIO IBARRA and others who were lately arrested have been released, but the imprisonment of others and arrests continue as usual. The weather is becoming summer-like, and is severely felt by the few Americans and other persons unaccustomed to this climate. QUASIMODO.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Farewell Sermon by Rev. Dr. Osgood.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD delivered a farewell sermon yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah, on the occasion of resigning his pastorate, previous to making a visit to Europe. The pulpit was very beautifully decorated with an arch of flowers, the gift of a lady of the congregation, and bearing the inscription: "Our hearts go with you."

The sermon, which was upon "Keepsakes from God," referred only incidentally to his departure, as the reverend speaker said he could not venture to express his feelings at leaving so many dear friends at that time, but would do so afterward in a letter. There are, he said, two extreme views of life represented respectively by the Jewish and American type of society. The former held that in life the main thing is to keep what we already had, while the latter desired to gain something else. The true view should be not so much to win new things, as to fully develop what we already have. He then spoke of the gifts of God to us which it is our duty to improve, such as His written word, Nature's revelations, the home feeling and national pride. Fifty years ago, this very day, Dr. CHANNING organized the first Liberal Christian Society. We do not claim to have originated a new religion in carrying out his design, but to have rid the old faith of its superstition. Our church life has grown richer with increasing years, and the future is fraught with benefits. There is, however, a lack of a real, hearty and loving faith, and we need more of the interior spiritual light.

DR. OSGOOD came to New-York in 1849, and since that time has been connected with the Church of the Messiah; besides being prominent as a clergyman, he has taken a high position as a scholar, lecturer, and writer, and has been interested in most of the literary and social movements of the day. He is personally acquainted with most of our leading citizens, and will be missed from many social circles. He expects to remain abroad until next January.

Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn Heights.

The twenty-fifty anniversary of the Church of the Saviour, (Unitarian,) corner of Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, was duly celebrated at a festival in the chapel, on Pierrepont-street, on Saturday evening, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Rev. Dr. FARLEY, Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, pastor, and others.

Yesterday forenoon there was a special service in the church, on which occasion the pulpit was neatly adorned with floral devices. The centre piece at the back of the pulpit was an anchor in camelias, over which was the date 1844, and beneath 1869; on each side a white cross. The same dates were described with white flowers on a ground of evergreen in front of the organ gallery.

The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. FARLEY, former pastor of the church.

Rev. Mr. PUTNAM, pastor, based his historical statement of the church on the parable of the mustard-seed. The first Unitarian services, he said, were held in Brooklyn in 1833, the population being then about 30,000. There were only twelve organized churches in the city, and only half a dozen families of liberalized views. The first pastor of a Unitarian Church was Rev. DAVID HATCH BARLOW, who was installed in 1834. The church worshiped in Gothic Hall in 1835. The place was now used for running velocipedes. The next pastor was Rev. P. W. HOLLAND, settled in 1838. The next pastor was Rev. Dr. FARLEY, who resigned in 1863, and in 1864 the present pastor, Mr. PUTNAM, was installed. The church was free from debt, and meant to continue so.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS preached in the evening.

Opening of the East Side Methodist Episcopal Chapel, Yorkville.

This chapel was formally opened yesterday, under the auspices of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society. It is neat and commodious. Its pastors are Revs. GEO. HOLLIS and W. ROSS; superintendent, Rev. T. LONGKING. These gentlemen commenced their missionary labors in this district four months ago, and so successful were they that it was found necessary to get a larger and better place. Mr. E. KILPATRICK kindly tendered them the free use of this building, standing at the corner of Seventy-seventh-street and Second-avenue. It was fitted up at a cost of $500, contributed by Messrs. CORNELL, HOMES, KILPATRICK, and others, and was opened yesterday morning with 167 Sunday-School pupils, and a large number of grown persons present. The services in the morning were conducted by Revs. W. ROSS and C. C. NORTH. In the afternoon the Sunday School, under the direction of Rev. T. LONGKING, was formally opened. Addresses were delivered by W. W. CORNELL, President of the Society in this City; C. H. APPLEGATE, Vice-President; Rev. Mr. MARKS, Pastor of the City Mission west side of New-York, and many other gentlemen. Hymns were sung by the children, led by Mr. HOMES. Among the gentlemen present on this occasion was Chaplain MCCABE, of Libby Prison notoriety, who sang sweetly a beautiful little song, "If I were a voice."

A collection of $500 was then taken up, Messrs. CORNELL, HOMES and KILPATRICK each contributing $100.

A Converted Romanist's View of the New Testament.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. ROGERS, of Memphis, Tenn., a convert from the Protestant to the Catholic faith, lectured at St. Peter's Hall, in Brooklyn, last evening, before a large assembly, endeavoring to demonstrate that the New Testament was not essential to the planting or perpetuity of Christianity. He prefaced his remarks with the assertion that it was a mistake of Protestants to suppose that Catholics had no regard for the Scriptures; on the contrary, he said, they venerate and reverence the Holy Book, and it is invariably kissed by the priest whenever he prostrates himself at the altar. After referring to the opinion of Dr. MANNING, that Protestantism based its existence on the Holy Scriptures, he proceeded to say that the Gospels of Matthew and St. Luke were written eight years after the commencement of the Christian era, and illustrated his doctrine that the New Testament was not essential to the Christian faith. He said that the gospel of St. John was not written until nearly 100 years after the death of Christ, demonstrating that the Church which then existed for a century without the New Testament could exist equally as well to-day. He maintained throughout his lecture a subtle and learned style of reasoning, copiously quoting from the works of Protestants and Catholics to prove the truth of his theories.

Rev. Dr. Dix on the Ritual of the Church.

Rev. Dr. DIX delivered last evening at Trinity Chapel the third lecture of the course on the Incarnation, his subject being "The Ritual of the Church the Visible Exponent of her Doctrine." The chapel was crowded with listeners.

The doctor began by saying that the ritual of the Church expresses the great truths of Christianity in its sacraments and its liturgy, and is the expression and illustration in rites of the fundamental Christian doctrines. Religious rites, if they are not of a character calculated to degrade divine service, show forth to the eye something that is believed in the heart. They stand for truths which their performance may illustrate and their omission obscure. All the old religions, both true and false, depict in ritual. Of the former, the patriarchal and the Jewish were filled with rites and ceremonies; hence it is that we have them in the Catholic Church. Men need the aid of rites and acts and ceremonies to stamp religious truth upon the mind, and to keep it there. The Liturgy is simply dogma put into language. God is its end, its aim and its object; it is the Church's fulfillment of Christ's command. The reverend doctor then spoke of the rites attending the Holy Eucharist, known to the Greeks as the Supper, to the Latins as the Mass, and to the Anglicans as the Eucharist, contending that its essentials were the same in each branch of the Catholic Church. He closed by saying that there might properly be a further development of the Anglican Ritual; but any changes made therein must not contravene "the faith once delivered to the Saints."

Closing Service in the Temporary Chapel of St. Thomas Association—Sermon of Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D.

The St. Thomas Association held yesterday evening their closing service in their temporary chapel, corner of Fifty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. Dr. MORGAN, pastor of this church, preached an excellent sermon, choosing his text from the Acts of the Apostles, 20th chapter and 30th verse—"I have showed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus how he said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'" The reverend gentleman said that the duty of Christians consisted in doing good quietly in their own particular sphere, exercising self-denial and patience in every-day life, and practicing charity. All Christian duties commence at home, and in their fulfillment more may be done for Christ than by a conspicuous act. We must live religious as well as profess it. He also exhorted parents and guardians to attend to the Sunday school and religious education of their children, and to train them in the way they should go, for the future of the Church and country depends on them. He closed with an appeal to the members of this Association to weave Christian and humane sentiments into the texture of commercial toil, as by so doing those who come in contact with them may see more clearly the beauty of Christianity, and be led to become followers of Christ.

Sixteenth Ward Boys' Lodging House.

Last evening there was a very interesting meeting at the Boys' Lodging House, in Eighteenth-street. Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE made a very spirited address, in which he showed how a boy could by perseverance rise from nothing to a prominent position. The great attention paid by the boys at these meetings is very noticeable, and might be imitated in many of our Sunday Schools and places of worship. Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT will give the boys a grand dinner on Wednesday evening, May 5.

The Howard Mission.

A very interesting meeting was held at the Howard Mission, after the close of the Sabbath school exercises yesterday afternoon. Mr. VAN METER, the former Superintendent of the Mission, who has just returned from an extended trip South and West in behalf of another interest, in a few pertinent remarks gave some account of his meeting with some of the grown-up boys and girls for whom he had found places in the Far West. A boy, just through his apprenticeship, of whom his employer spoke in the highest terms for his fidelity, integrity and capacity, and whom he (Mr. VAN METER) expected at no distant time to see a partner in the firm with which he had just closed his apprenticeship; a girl, just about to be happily married; and another girl, well-known to many present, who had intrusted to her the charge of a large family, the mother of which had been suddenly removed by death.

Mr. VAN METER expressed his regret that he had felt himself compelled to leave the Howard Institution, and trusted that he would again be united with them.

BILLIARDS.

The Tournament—The Contestants and the Prizes—The New Cue.

The billiard tournament, so long anticipated, begins to-night at Irving Hall, and for two weeks, afternoon and evening, the devotees of this truly delightful pastime, the most jealously guarded and perhaps the most popular of the standard sports, will be afforded an opportunity to note the charming vagaries of the tiny spheres as by the cues of masters they are now sent whirling over the "field of the cloth of gold," anon forced to ignore the laws of motion, and by-and-by nursed with all the gentleness of which masculine hand is capable. The tourney is substantially for the championship of the world, so far as the four-ball carom game is involved. Dropping the title of "champion," attaching to which word of late is an odor offensive to the nostrils of the mass of billiard patrons, the possessor of the emblematic cue, which is the chief prize, will be designated and formally recognized as the master billiard-player. While holding the cue, he will be subject to a challenge from any reputable player, whether American, French, English, Spanish, or of any other nationality. The only conditions attaching are that a specified game shall be played, and in the event of a foreign player winning the cue, he must remain in the United States and defend it for the same period as is required of a native player. This is two years and a half, after which the cue becomes the holder's undisputed property. The game is the four-ball carom, played with 2⅜ inch balls on a four-pocket table, the push shot and the croteh being prohibited, the pocket-jaws reduced from four and a half inches to four, and each carom counting three points. This game, which in some respects may be regarded as new, calls for the severest test of skill and judgment known to billiards. It is far ahead of the old American game, *the* absence of that "fluke" or "scratching" game *par excellence*, the English, and more difficult, even, than the French. This last is a bold assertion, but one which can be easily sustained by figures, as well as by practical illustrations. It is sufficient to say in support of it that the French game depends almost wholly upon execution, a choice of shots, except occasionally, being out of the question, and the four-ball game as much upon judgment as execution.

The players who are to engage in this tourney are among the best we have. Indeed, nothing is risked in saying that the contest of them can, in the game selected, defeat any one other who ever handled cue. Altogether there are eight in the lists—RUDOLPHE, RHINES and SNYDER, of Chicago; DANIELS, of Boston; DION, of Montreal, and DEERY, GOLDTHWAIT and FOSTER, of this City. This is one too many. There is some likelihood of DION'S not playing. His refusal to play, while in the opinion of many it would scarcely affect the first prize, would lessen the number of games. He would not be very likely to secure the first prize, for the same reason that prompts his withdrawal at this late day—there are two players in the tournament whom, since his encounters with FOSTER, he would rather not meet. Having lost three games out of the last five he has played, it would be disastrous for him to be defeated, even by one player, in the tournament. He has been urged, upon every plea and by every consideration, to keep his engagement; and should he fail to do so, the opinion of the public will doubtless be substantially the same as that now so freely expressed by the players who desire to meet him. If he thus retires, it will be as no other billiard-player ever did—with matches on his hands; and Rudolphe, Deery, Goldthwait, Foster, Daniels, Snyder and Rhines will, according to a rule adopted for the government of the tourney, each be scored a game as against DION.

The prizes given in this tournament, as in that of 1863, by MICHAEL PHELAN, are a cue valued at $600, and $1,500 in cash. To this will be added the entrance money, $400, and the entire receipts above the cost of hall and advertising. The cue is surpassingly beautiful, and is no more to be compared with the richest of other emblematic cues than a plain ash stick is to the emblem held by the billiard champion of Ohio. The hilt, about eight inches in length, is of solid gold, inlaid with eight plates of mother-of-pearl, upon which the victories of the champion will be inscribed. These eight plates are separated in fours by three circular rows of jewels, each row representing a set of balls. Of the twelve jewels, two in each set are of pearl, and represent the white balls, a carbuncle in each set represents the deep-red ball, and an amethyst the light-red. The upper section of the cue is of ivory, its glossy whiteness contrasting with ferrules of gold. At the tip is a decidedly costly representatation of a cue-leather. It is a large and lustrous diamond, and will doubtless be found to "draw" much better than any leather heretofore put on cue. On the heel of the butt, occupying the next highest post of honor, is the ubiquitous eagle. The cue is the design of Mr. PHELAN, himself a jeweller before he adopted a profession in which he has since shined as brightly as the jewels he cut and set in his younger days. The winner will not be required to give heavy bonds for its preservation, so that those players who are yearning to transfer that "leather" from cue-tip to shirt-front will scarcely undertake to do so, at least until the emblem has become their special property.

The second prize will be $350 and twenty-five per cent. of net receipts; the third, $255 and twenty per cent.; the fourth, $165 and ten per cent.; and the fifth, $70 and five per cent.

After to-night two games a day will be played. Four players will be required to be present at the opening of each game, so that there may be no disappointment. Players not present when their game is called will be scored a game lost; and any player who, after defeat, shall take to the flowing bowl more kindly than to grief will forfeit all the games he may have won, and, in addition, be debarred from further competition. The same rule will be enforced against a victor.

Daring Burglary in Suffolk-street—Arrest of the Thieves and Recovery of the Property.

During the night of the 9th inst. the store of ADOLPH BUCHENHOLZ, No. 188 Suffolk-street, was entered by burglars, who gained a noiseless access to the premises by means of false keys, and performed their work so deftly that they ransacked the entire store and carried away the greater part of its contents, consisting of six sewing machines and a lot of shoe materials, all valued at $561, without disturbing the inmates of the house. The burglary consequently was not discovered until the next morning, and the despoiled man could do nothing more than report the affair to Captain DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct. That officer placed the matter in the hands of Detectives KING and LYONS, who started in pursuit of the marauders without the slightest clue to guide them, but despite this discouraging circumstance, worked silently and diligently until Saturday night, when they achieved complete success in the arrest of CHARLES COHN and GEORGE FISHER as the burglars, and of FREDERICK EBERHARDT, of No. 87 Orchard-street, as a receiver of a part of the stolen property. During the chase, the officers had discovered that COHN had sold two of the machines on the 21st inst. to EBERHARDT for a very small amount, and on the same day two others to another man, who, however, proved to be an innocent purchaser, and aided the officers to the extent of his power in ferreting out the crime. Another of the machines was found at No. 6 Pike-street, where FISHER had left it, and the works of the last one were found packed away in a valise in the possession of COHN. A large portion of the shoe materials had also been sold to EBERHARDT, and the evidence against the three men being completed, they were yesterday morning arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD at the Essex Market Police Court and committed for examination.

Detectives KING and LYONS also found in the possession of the prisoners a large quantity of jewelry and male and female apparel, which was taken to the Eldridge-street Station-house, where a portion was identified by different parties as stolen property. Many articles are yet unidentified, and persons who have been robbed are requested to call at the Station-house and examine the property yet unclaimed.

Spiritual Photographing Outdone.

An individual calling himself a converted Jew, master of several languages, for a long time resident of Palestine, and provided with any number of forged certificates, has for some time past been amusing, victimizing and swindling the public school teachers and scholars of New-York and vicinity by promising to take their photographs, getting pay for the same and then leaving, saying that he would furnish the pictures in a day or two.

His mode of operations is as follows: He goes to the teacher of the school, informs him or her that he has a magic lantern to exhibit, and that, in addition, he will take photographs of the teachers and scholars. Of course the teachers and scholars are not only willing but anxious to have their pictures taken, especially when they are also a fee is one of the imperial size, and also a very interesting exhibition, for a small sum to individually. On the occasion when he pretended to take photographs he pointed the magic lantern toward the teachers, with the light on, the room being dark, instead of having his lantern dark and the room light, and when the teachers asked for the negatives, remarking that they did not see him put any plate in the camera, he replied that it had been in all the time of his exhibition, and that if he should take it out the picture would vanish. Of late, however, finding that the teachers had learned a little how photographs were taken, he has had his assistant hold a light to illumine the room, the blinds being shut, and also has asked to use a class-room to prepare his sensitive plates. This little game he has been carrying on for some months, disappearing in one part of the City when the detectives were on his track, and appearing in another, or leaving the City altogether. A few days since he made his appearance in Elizabeth, N. J.

In some instances he has obtained several dollars from teachers for taking their photographs, or rather for pretending to do so. In other cases, however, he has not been so successful.

The Fire in Nassau-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NATIONAL BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
No. 1 WALL-STREET, April 25, 1869.

Please do us the favor to correct your statement as to the fire at the manufactory of this Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-street, last evening.

Instead of "a great destruction of bank notes," as intimated by your article, not a bank note or impression was destroyed or disturbed, or even injured, further than by being discolored by smoke, which, in case of fire, penetrates everywhere.

The premises are entirely fire-proof, and the rooms separated by iron doors. The fire was confined to a desk in a small room, used as an office solely, and it could hardly have extended further had it been left to itself.

Thanks to the discipline and good management of the Metropolitan Fire Department, and the faithfulness of our own watchmen, no other room was entered or damage done after the locality of the fire was discovered. It is believed the fire originated from matches. Respectfully yours,

ALBON MAN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you have the kindness to correct the statement made in your issue of this morning, that the fire which occurred last evening, at No. 9 Nassau-street, was in the premises of the American Bank-Note Company. The premises in question are not occupied by this Company, neither has any fire occurred in our establishment. Very respectfully, C. L. VAN ZANDT, Secretary.

Free Baths—A Petition to the Common Council.

The following petition is being circulated, and when the requisite number of signatures thereto are obtained, will be handed in to the Common Council:

We the undersigned, citizens of New York, impressed with the importance of establishing throughout this City a system of fresh and salt-water baths, free to all persons, do petition the Honorable, the Common Council of the City of New York, as an initiatory step toward the accomplishment of said object, to enact and ordain as follows:

Be it Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened:

SEC. 1. For the purposes of public salt-water baths, free to all persons from sunrise to 10 P. M., with superstructures and appliances, suited to the proprieties and needs of the establishment, to be constructed, maintained and regulated under the direction of such Municipal Board or Branch of the City Government as may be determined by the said Common Council, a slip or basin two hundred feet in front shall be required at the easterly end of the Battery, in the City of New-York, adjoining the lands under water upon the westerly side thereof, heretofore conveyed by the State of New-York to the United States Government.

SEC. 2. The contract for the filling in, completion and extension of said Battery as hereby modified so as to reserve the said slip or basin, as provided in the first section of this ordinance, and the contractor holding such contract is hereby authorized and directed to erect a wall along the westerly side of said slip or basin, instead of the wall which would have been erected in front of the space to be occupied by said slip or basin, if the latter had not been reserved as hereinbefore stated; so to erect a wall along the inshead of said slip or basin, said walls to be similar to the general front wall of the extension of said Battery, provided that said contractor shall consent in writing, to such modification of said contract, and not otherwise.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869.

Death Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Early on Saturday night, Officer CLARK, of the First Precinct, found a man in the street in an intoxicated condition, and took him to the New-street Station-house, where he gave his name as JOHN BROWN and his age as 37 years. The case was entered upon the blotter as an ordinary affair of intoxication, and he was placed in a cell to be detained until morning. During the night, however, BROWN was found to be seriously ill, and a physician was summoned, who advised that he should be forthwith removed to Bellevue Hospital. A carriage was called, and the prisoner was taken to the Hospital, but died almost immediately after his arrival. This fact being made known to the Police, inquiries were made, and it was found that BROWN had been injured just prior to his arrest, and as there was reason to suspect that these injuries had been received at the hands of one JAMES HOWARD, and might have accelerated death, HOWARD was arrested and locked up to await the result of the inquest, which will be held this morning by Coroner FLYNN.

New Velocipede School.

The Newark skating rink has been converted into a Velocipedrome by Professor ABNER S. BRADY, the gymnast, whose feats on the bicycle at the hall of the HANLON brothers, in this City, have made him famous. The rink was opened last week as a velocipede school before a large audience. Professor BRADY astonished the Newark people with his daring and graceful evolutions, dashing over bridges, riding in tournaments, passing over obstructions, uniting in games of "tag" with the HANLON brothers and others, and exhibiting all the methods of controlling and guiding the headless horse.

Miss JENNIE PETERSON, a pupil of Professor BRADY, won much applause for her graceful and daring performance on the bicycle, riding on the side-saddle, passing over the bridge and standing in the saddle. The rink is one of the largest in the country. Professor BRADY is building a covered track at Long Branch, one-quarter of a mile in circumference.

A New School-House Blown Down.

During the height of the gale at noon yesterday a new building in the course of erection at the corner of Grove and South Seventh-streets, Jersey City, to be used as a school by children connected with St. Mary's R. C. Church, was thrown to the ground with a tremendous crash by the force of the gale. The building was a one-story frame one, fifty by seventy-five feet, and was partially inclosed. The timbers were badly broken, and the damage will probably be not less than $1,000. Numbers of children usually congregate about the building to play, but fortunately there were none present at the time of the occurrence.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The body of an unknown man was washed ashore yesterday morning at Governor's Island. It was removed to the Morgue, where Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest this morning.

JOSEPH BARBER, of No. 385 Third-avenue, died suddenly yesterday morning. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest in the case.

Yesterday afternoon JOSEPH HORTON and son, while riding in Manhattan-street, near Tenth-avenue, came in collision with a carriage, which upset their light wagon, throwing them both out with great violence. The father escaped unhurt, except a few bruises, but the son was picked up seriously injured and taken to his home.

New-Jersey.

FREDERICK SCHWEITZER was arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning on a charge of assault and battery, and attempt to murder a German named SWEINSON, at a dance in South street, Fourth Ward of Hudson City. The two men became engaged in a quarrel, when SCHWEITZER beat his antagonist with the spoke of a wagon wheel, inflicting very severe, but not fatal injuries about the head. The landlord of the place was also badly injured in attempting to protect SWEINSON.

JOHN ACKERMAN, 50 years of age, and a life-long resident of Hudson City, died suddenly yesterday morning, as is alleged, of intemperance. Deceased was one of the Coroners about ten years since, and at one time was Town Clerk when Hoboken, Hudson City, Bergen, Greenville, and Bayonne were one township.

Two canal boatmen named BENJAMIN MILLS and JESSE WHITTEMORE, were arrested in Jersey City yesterday morning on a charge of stealing a canal-boat which had been attached, and was lying at the foot of Morgan-street.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday noon, a fire occurred in the chimney of house No. 364 South Seventh-street, Jersey City, the sparks from which communicated to the roof of house No. 360, which was damaged about $100. While the firemen were congregated a fight occurred between two huge dogs belonging to Truck Company No. 2 and Engine Company No. 6, which was nearly followed by a riot between the two companies.

For a long time past bitter feuds have existed between the youth of Hoboken, Hudson City and West Hoboken, which often culminate in severe battles on neutral ground, when stones and all sorts of missiles are brought into requisition. Yesterday afternoon one of these affairs came off back of Fox Hill, in Hoboken, the contestants and spectators numbering nearly 300, whose ages varied from 13 to 20 years. The battle raged fiercely for some time, until finally Captain DONEVAN and a posse of men made a descent, and succeeded in capturing twelve of the young scamps, mostly hailing from New-York, and claiming to be spectators. They were taken before Recorder POPE and fined $10 each.

Notwithstanding the weather was rather blustery yesterday, there was a large number of visitors to Hoboken, and the season is fairly open. The boats brought over many drunken people last evening, but no serious disturbances were reported.

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.

Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, combined with a reticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market was moderately firm during the week just closed. The prices were in no cases extravagant, but were generally just, and the actual results quite as satisfactory, perhaps, as those of any week for a month past. The sales were not large, nor were there any specially noticeable pieces of City property offered. The feature of the week was the commencement of country sales, held on the ground. The advantage of this manner of selling country property over the old-fashioned way of offering it in the salesroom, is very great, and landowners are beginning to understand it. On the ground, breathing the pure air of heaven, and surrounded by nature's beauties, man appreciates the delights of a country home, and bids heartily and promptly. He sees before him the property he actually wants, and if it is within the limits of his means he will buy. In the salesroom it is impossible to get up any such enthusiasm. The man has a sort of indistinct idea that he would like a home somewhere out of town, perhaps, because it would be cheaper than a City home perhaps because in the country he can afford a house to himself, while in the City he must share one with some one else, or for some other reason; but the actual desire to own such a place as is described on the auctioneer's bills does not become strong within him. The dull monotony of the salesroom serves rather to depress than encourage the desire to buy, and the beauties and advantages of the property offered are not fairly brought before him. In the one case he with his own eyes sees the property, and can judge for himself just how desirable it is. In the other, he sees it through another's glasses, and has to trust to the auctioneer's description. No one is ever as ready to accept another man's judgment, especially in a case where money is to be expended, as he is his own; and where his own judgment can be understandingly used, he acts more independently and generally more liberally.

Last week there were two country sales—one at Plainfield, N. J., by Messrs. BLEECKER & Co., and the other at Cranford, N. J., by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.

The sales for the week just closed were as follows:

New-York improved property	$348,625
New-York unimproved property	264,400
Brooklyn improved property	194,400
Brooklyn unimproved property	95,930
Country property, including Mount Vernon, Central Morrisania, Garrisons, New-Jersey, Long Island, &c.	114,221
New-York leased property	33,425
Total for the week	$1,051,061

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$777,200
New-York unimproved property	741,080
Brooklyn improved property	155,100
Brooklyn unimproved property	110,259
Country property, including Mount Vernon, Central Morrisania, Garrisons, New-Jersey, Long Island, &c., &c	50,290
New-York leased property	10,500
Total for the week ending April 17	$1,884,969

Total from April 1 to April 3	$672,975
Total for the week ending April 10	2,363,912
Total for the week ending April 17	1,884,969
Total for the week ending April 24	1,051,061
Total for the month of January	2,383,731
Total for the month of February	9,175,985
Total for the month of March	14,947,214
Grand Total	$31,559,347

The sales of City property have fallen off, but the sales of county property have largely increased. Several pieces of very valuable property of the latter class have already been entered on the auctioneer's books; some have been announced, but many have not. On Staten Island, Long Island, New-Jersey, and elsewhere, arrangements are now being made to bring in the market a number of particularly desirable plots.

The sales announced for this week are quite interesting. To-morrow Messrs. MULLER, WILKENS & Co. will, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, sell 128 acres of land located at North Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., estate of of the late WM. BOLMER, deceased. It is almost the last piece of unimproved property of the kind on the Hudson River, between New-York and Tarrytown; is beautifully located, commanding magnificent views on the Hudson River for nearly fifty miles, and has a number of elegant building sites. On the ground is a large and substantial dwelling-house, barns, stables, and other outbuildings. The sale will take place at the Getty House, Yonkers, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The same day, at the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-street, Brooklyn, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of FREDERIC A. WARD, Esq., referee, sell 538 desirable lots, in separate and small parcels, together with the farm-house and barns situated thereon, belonging to the estate of GEORGE WHITE, deceased, situated on Flushing, Evergreen and Central avenues, Cook, Varet, Moore, Marshall, White, Centre, George, Prospect, Forest, Rock, Bogart, Thames, Grattan and Morgan streets, in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

On Wednesday, at the New-York Exchange Salesroom, Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell forty villa plots and two cottage houses, situate at Rye Point, Milton, Westchester County, N. Y. At the same time and place, Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. will sell 170 lots at Ridgewood, Bergen County, N. J. The property is finely located on the Erie Railroad, about twenty-one miles from New-York, and has a fine view, overlooking the Paramus Valley and surrounding country. Also, at Godwinsville, Bergen County, N. J., seventy-two villa plots and seven and a half acres of ground, with new house and barn. On Thursday the same firm will sell the Houseman farm at Polifly, Bergen County, N. J. Polifly is on the Hackensack branch of the Erie Railroad, one and a quarter miles from Hackensack.

The same day Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell, under the direction of the executors of PETER PIRNIE, deceased, the valuable mansion-house, with elaborate outbuildings and green-house, with 66 acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and one and a half miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad. Other sales of improved and unimproved property will take place, the particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns.

The sales at the Exchange Salesroom to-day are as follows:

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell an elegant country seat on Fordham Heights, near the Central Boulevard, Westchester County, N. Y., to close the estate of GEORGE B. POWELL, deceased; also, the lot of land, with the improvements thereon, situate on the north side of Delancey-street, between Pitt and Willett streets, and known as No. 220, and the two-story and French-roof frame house and lot situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 185 feet west of Fifth-avenue.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell, by order of trustees, over 500 valuable city lots in the neighborhood of West Elizabeth Station of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, in the City of Elizabeth.

The lots are among the most eligible ever offered for sale in Elizabeth, being on high ground and in the immediate neighborhood of the new station at West Elizabeth. Trains run nearly every fifteen minutes. It has the advantages of fine society, schools, churches, gas, water, well-paved streets, shaded with old elm trees, and possesses the combined attractions of an old city with suburban privileges.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Albion-place, No. 12, 25x112.5 ..... $22,000
Gouverneur-st., e. s., between Cherry and Monroe sts., lot known by No. 2,782, 25x78.9 17,000
Front-st., No. 43, 25x48.4 12,650
Lexington-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 54th-st., 50x100 15,800
Market-st., Nos. 22 and 23, 50x100 60,000
Warren-st., s. s., known as lot No. 366, 25x75 17,750
2d-st., s. s., 64 ft. W. of Avenue A, 21.6x105.8 15,100
10th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Waverley-place, 21x96 14,000
18th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x98.9 9,000
22d-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x98.9 19,000
26th-st., s. s., 117.7 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9 14,000
29th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x98.9 16,450
30th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16x98.9 9,000
31st-st., n. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 21.10½x98.9 35,000
37th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x98.6 10,500
40th-st., s. s., 226.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8½ block 8,600
41st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x98.9 9,000
43d-st., s. s., 224.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x100.4 42,500
46th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 24x100.5 7,700
52d-st., n. s., 234 ft. e. of 1st-av., 40x100.5 13,800
63d-st. s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5 14,300
93d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x100.8½ 6,250
119th-st., s. w. corner of Avenue A, 188½ block 38,000
119th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11 12,000
121st-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100 9,400
122d-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x57.4 10,000
126th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x99.11 9,000
135th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11 12,500
1st-av., n. w. corner of 122d-st., 38.2½x100 5,000
4th-av., e. s., 95 ft. s. of 14th-st., 29x152.4 42,250
5th-av., n. w. corner of 125th-st., 99.11x110 26,000
6th-av., n. e. corner of 16th-st., 29x65 21,400
7th-av., s. e. corner of 36th-st., 98.9x80 69,800
10th-av., e. s., between 120th and 121st sts., 100x100 13,000

Leases Recorded.

Bowery, No. 332, 7 years, per year $2,000
Rivington-st., No. 116, 2 years and 8 months, per year 900
21st-st., East, No. 124, 3 years, per year 800
2d-av., No. 1,024, 3 years, per year 1,200
3d-av., n. w. corner 64th-st., 20x80, 20 years, per year 800
3d-av., 20 ft. n. of 64th-st., 20x80, 20 years, per year 800
3d-av., 40 ft. n. of 64th-st., 20x80, 20 years, per year 600
3d-av., 60 ft. n. of 64th-st., 28x80, 20 years, per year 600
3d-av., 80 ft. n. of 64th-st., 20x80, 20 years, per year 600
4th-av., No. 312, 5 years, per year 1,300

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Boerum-st., 7x70 .... $1,076
Barbey-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 100x140x irr. 1,815
Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100 .. 7,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100 8,250
Broadway and Reid-av., southerly corner, 27x 59.9x16.2x20x30.7x49 9,000
Dean and 4th sts., N. E. corner, 20x42.10 1,425
Degraw-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Rogers-av., 60x127.9 x80x127.1 3,595
Degraw-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 7x119.8x25 x125 6,500
Douglass-st., s. s., 118.9 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x70. 5,300
Dupont-st., n. s., 78.4 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 16.8x100 ..... nom.
Ellery-st., s. s., 117.3 ft. e. of Delmonico-place, 25x 81.2x28.9x66.10 500
Elliott-place, w. s., 210 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 21x100 13,500
Fort Green-place, e. s., 63 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 21x100 14,250
Fort Green-place, w. s., 340.6 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 21x100 7,000
Hamilton-av. and Church-st., s. e. cor., 77.5x31.7. 9,000
Hooper-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lee-av., 89.8x100.... 5,200
Hoyt-st., w. s., 56.9 ft. n. of Dean-st., 22.3x81 ..... nom.
Huron-st., n. s., 10 ft. e. of Franklin-av. ..... nom.
Huron-st., n. s., 10 ft. e. of Franklin-av. 1,875
India-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Union-av., 20x100 6,250
Jay-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20x57.6.. 11,000
Laurence-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 25x106.6 8,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 105.9 ft. w. of Flatbush-av., 20x79 x25x98 3,100
Pacific-st., n. s., 183.2 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., 75.9x 27x84.4x25 950
Poplar-st., n. s., 176.6 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 102.8x 13.1x102.8x13.7 16,000
Quincey-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 100x100, C 2,800
Tompkins-place, e. s., 40 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 25x 112.6 11,000
West-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x100.... 250
Wilson-st., s. e. s., 200 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 22.6 x100 13,000
Wilson-st., s. e. s., 175 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 75x 100 4,350
Witherspoon-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100, Sheriff 2,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100.... 4,700
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 119.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x 9.2 400
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100.... 650
Smith-st., Nos. 1,076, 1,078 and 1,080, 30x47.6 4,000
North 4th-st., n. s., 125 ft. n. of 6th-st., 25x100.. 5,000
12th-st., n. s., 232.7 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.... 2,600
14th-st., n. s., 30.2.10 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100..... 2,000
Brooklyn-av., e. s., 81 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 40x94.7 500
Brooklyn and Flatlands road, e. s., 100 ft. n. of Mill road, 50x129 1,700
Carleton-av., e. s., 273.5 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 16.6x 100 4,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 183.2 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 16.8x100 10,000
Gates-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 20x75 9,900
Hudson-av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of John-st., 21.6x90.... 3,400
Hudson-av., w. s., 96.6 ft. n. of John-st., 19.6x90.. 3,400
Hudson-av., w. s., 43.4 ft. s. of Marshall-st., 67.6x 21.8x22.6x25x46.8 7,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 41.8 ft. w. of Carleton-av., 20.10x80 12,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 535 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 40x200. 3,000
Meeker-av., s. s., 160.8 ft. w. of North Henry-st., 93x2x.10x7.6x25x100x30 600
Pacific-av., w. s., 310.9 ft. s. of East New-York-av., 150x100 2,000
Vernon-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 200x 100 8,500
4th-st., s. s., 80 ft. s. of Dean-st., 20x80 1,325
5th-av., n. w. s., 75.2 ft. s. w. of 17th-st., 25x100... 350
5th-av., n. w. s., 80.2 ft. s. w. of 17th-st., 20x75.... 1,050
6th-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of 23d-st., 25x100 800

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., No. 623, 5 years, per year $700
East Baltic and Nevins sts., n. w. corner, 5 years, per year 840
Myrtle-av. and Skillman-st., s. e. corner, 5 years, per year 1,128
4th and South 2d sts., n. e. cor. [illegible] year, per year 552
ner, store, &c., 3 years ..... 2 years, per year 575

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Green-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 22x72.. $2,000
Murray-st., s. s., 156 ft. e. of Pennsylvania-av., 25 x100 6,250
Plane-st., e. s., 81 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 25x100.... 3,000
Quitman-st., w. s., 132 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 25 x100 600
State-st., n. s., 304 ft. w. of High-st., 34x101 4,400
Tichenor-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Herman-st., 25x80. 1,700
West-st., e. s., 25 ft. from Baldwin-st., 25x95 750
Nine indefinitely-located and described tracts.. 20,000

Belleville.

Duncan-st., w. s., indefinitely located, 50x100 .... $220

Clinton.

Johnson-av., w. s., indefinite lot, 100 ft. front $4,000

Orange.

Baldwin-st., w. s., 190 ft. n. of Main-st., 45x143.. $1,000
William-st., s. s., indefinite lot, 26-100 acres 4,300

West Orange.

Portion of E. E. Marcy's land, 2 37-100 acres $8,000

Hudson City.

Germania-av., w. s., lot No. 4, block No. 11, near reservoir, Tonnelle estate, 25x91 ..... $475
Terrace-av., e. s., lot No. 78, block No. 6, map of Hudson City Terrace Co., deed March 1868, 30 x100 550
Same property, deed March, 1869 750
3d-st., s. e. s., 408 ft. from West-st., Paul's-av., 33 x100 2,000

Bergen.

Washington-place, e. s., 70 ft. n. of Wayne-st., 42x118 ..... $5,000

North Bergen.

Bergen turnpike, w. s., J. D. Reese's property, 6 4-100 acres $5,700
Bergen turnpike, e. s., J. D. Reese's property, 2 38-100 acres $5,700
Columbia-st., s. s., lot No. 102, block No. 26, map of North Hoboken, 25x100 200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE front house, with ten rooms and every modern convenience, in perfect order; cash, $5,000; price, $18,000; elegantly furnished, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 42 5th-av., to Dr. DIXON, between 11 and 3, and 7 and 9 only.

A HOUSE FOR SALE ON THE BEST part of West 25th-st.—A four-story English-basement brick, 17x50x100; 13 rooms, newly painted all through, new heaters, splendid order; price $16,500. BORRELL & CLARKE, No. 13 East 27th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 151 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., for sale, with the gas fixtures and window shades, in perfect order, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Key permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 53d-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; gas fixtures, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 53d-st., between 6th and 6th avs., 20.6x55x100.5; parlors and stairs solid walnut; butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, chandeliers; carpets; shades; price, $33,000. Apply on premises.

SIX LOTS FOR SALE—THREE ON 136th-st., and three on 137th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire of A. CUMMINGS, No. 422 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND AT tic brick house No. 16 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 45th-st. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—DESIRABLE STORES ON COURT-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn, elegant plate-glass fronts, high ceilings, splendidly finished and well adapted for any business. Immediate possession and low rents. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, or No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN THAT SPLENDID LOcality of Brooklyn on Pacific-st., near New-York-av., three three-story brick high basement and subcellar houses, with all modern improvements. Go see them.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—First station on Erie Railway, 40 minutes from foot of Chambers-st.; 11 trains daily each way; commutation fare only seven cents; choice BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, are offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY at private sale only. For maps and particulars apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, NINE ACRES of most valuable land for building purposes, on the Hudson River, one mile from depot, southeast from village; the place is partially improved, thoroughly drained with tiles, large new carriage-houses, garden, nursery of fruit and ornamental trees; for a party desiring to build, is most delightfully located; commands fifty miles of river and landscape. For particulars address the owner, J. C. M., Box No. 3,522 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., FIFteen miles from New-York, thirty-five acres of the choicest land on the Sound; over half mile water front; very desirable for villa sites in plots from five to ten acres; one mile from landing, three from depot; communication with City frequent by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the City. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEET, Nos. 11 Pine-st.

SEASIDE RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON the River Thames, below New-London, Conn., nearly opposite the Pequot House; large cottage, 16 rooms, good barn, bath-house, stone wharf, and 17 acres land; 500 yards of water front; bathing, boating and fishing unsurpassed; no mosquitos; price low; terms easy. Apply to WM. H. STARR, No. 150 Fulton-st., New-York; or to JAMES M. LATIMER, New-London, Conn.

AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE RESidence for sale, with 100x185 feet of ground, in Jersey City, on Jersey-av. and Mercer-st., a full-sized high-stoop dwelling, with a large stable and a plot of ground 100 by 155 feet; the owner offers his beautiful residence for sale, as he is going abroad for four or five years. For particulars and permits, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STRIP OF LAND jutting out into the Sound, called "The Point;" is covered with trees and villas mostly owned by well-known gentlemen of New-York; a more charming spot can scarcely be imagined than this beautiful peninsula at Mamaroneck. A handsome villa residence and a pleasant cottage at "The Point" for sale by SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 189 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The sale of the BYE POINT ESTATE, Westchester County, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, to be made on the 28th inst. by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, offers great inducements for those seeking sites for suburban residences. The land is high and the soil good, with water views unsurpassed, and has been prepared at great cost for the immediate erection of villas. On it are an abundance of forest and shade trees. It will be sold in plots of from one to twelve acres. Maps and views can be seen at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

The elegant residence and grounds, situated at Manhasset, L. I., formerly belonging to Hon. Benjamin Wood, consisting of about 62 acres of the most productive land in the State; probably the finest flower garden in America covers 20 acres of this property. The whole is admirably adapted for cutting up into villa plots, it being located at the terminus of the North Shore Road, and only 16 miles from New-York City. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, with 15 acres, or more, if desired; one of the most delightful residences in that State. House 90x70 feet, 3 stories and attic, principally constructed of stone, with full supply of excellent water throughout the house, from living springs, and all the conveniences of a city house; outbuildings consist of first-class stone stable and carriage-houses, green-house, orange-house, 2 vineries in full bearing; gardener's lodge, cow-house, and all the usual buildings on a gentleman's country seat; fully supplied with water from springs; 6 acres in pleasure grounds, 2 large fish-ponds with fountains and cascades, large garden, &c.; imported fruit trees of choice varieties; also shade and forest trees and evergreens in great variety. There is a brook running through the place. The celebrated Iron Spring is on this place, which makes this property very valuable for a physician or a hotel. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for sale at a great bargain, on account of death in the owner's family, consisting of 11 acres choice land, several fine building sites, with Italian cottage, 11 rooms, 2½ story, plain and neat; situation perfectly healthy, high and commanding; very large lawn, with gravel walks, lawns, &c.; one mile from salt water, and less than a mile from New-Haven depot; an abundance of choice fruit, all kinds; with a never-failing trout brook running through the meadow; fish pond, ice-house, carriage-houses, good stable, &c.; every way suitable for a gentleman's residence, and only 15 miles from the City; 9 miles above Harlem. Apply immediately to EUGENE CHEVALIER, No. 51 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., "Lindencroft," built by P. T. Barnum for his life-long residence, the most delightful and complete country seat in America; price $50,000. Also, "The Petrel's Nest," a charming cottage on seaside Park; price $8,000. For further personal information apply to Bridgeport. For pictures and printed details apply to D. W. SHERWOOD, Bridgeport, Conn.; G. SPAULDING & CO., Stamford, Conn., or No. 401 4th-av., New-York; MALONY & BLACKWELL, No. 58 Liberty-st., New-York; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; WALLER, BALL & CO., No. 25 Chambers-st., or S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st. and No. 586 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, AN ELegant house, French roof, 16 rooms, all modern improvements, in perfect order; fine stable and coach-house; magnificent views; fruit of all kinds, garden, &c. (If desired would be sold without the stable, which fronts on side street.) Colleges, schools, churches, refined society; 2½ hours from New-York. Photographs and permit with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

$20,000.—FOR SALE, A HANDsome bay view residence on Bergen Hill, a few minutes' walk or ride from Cortlandt-st. ferry, with ten lots of land, beautifully adorned; fruit and flower garden in abundance; carriage-house and outbuildings in perfect order; the land can be divided if desired. Apply to owner, JOHN EDELSTEIN, No. 34 Newark-av., Jersey City, before 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address H. J. W., New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN HUDSON City, N. J., several three-story Mansard-roof houses, very desirably located; gas, water and all modern improvements. Inquire of H. M. ROGERS, corner of Palisade and Reservoir ave., Hudson City. Who leases south of the West Hoboken horse railroad from Hoboken, or of E. HAMBLEN, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Room D, basement, Trinity Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, half an hour from City and fifteen minutes from station, the country seat of Miss. Stroughton; six acres, large mansion, lodge and conservatory, stable, coach-house, &c.; ornamental grounds, with garden and fruit. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 30x176½, on paved street; no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $9,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT WATCH HILL, R. I., THE Watch Hill House, fully furnished; one of the finest located hotels on the Atlantic coast; the proprietor would sell the hotel and about four acres on which it stands, or more land if desired. Apply to S. H. BURGER, Watch Hill, R. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES; CHARMING place; water front alone worth what is asked for property; terms to suit purchaser. CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT SNEDEN'S LANDING, ROCKland County, a fine large house, two stories and attic, 12 rooms, in first-class order, completely furnished, including cow, chickens, garden utensils, &c.; fine stable, carriage-house, &c.; large variety of shade and fruit; good garden, well, and cistern; splendid view of Hudson River; 3 acres; rent, $2,000 per annum. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG, NEAR the ferries, a three-story brick house, furnished or unfurnished; two lots in common; beautiful locality; owner and wife reserving second floor, would board for the two if agreeable, or divide the second with another couple willing to take charge. Address Box No. 1,310 New-York Post Office, stating name and reference.

TO LET—A PLEASANT PLACE IN 72D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs., near westerly entrance of Central Park, one of eight lots, with stable; house newly painted throughout; Eighth-avenue cars near. Inquire of MOULTON & WOOD, corner 52d-st. and Broadway, or E. VAN AKEN, No. 321 West 56th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE AND commodious residence at Throgg's Neck; on the water, twelve miles from the City and near steamboat landing, with spacious outbuildings, ice-house, bath-house, garden made up and plenty of fruit. Apply to WM. M. VERMILYE, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRAble house in Remsen-st, Brooklyn, near the Heights; has every convenience; is handsomely furnished, and has just been painted in perfect order. It will not be let to any one to take boarders. Address B. C., Box No. 1,622 New-York Post Office.

A NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK. A—To rent, first-class villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Winter or Summer; very healthy; five minutes from ferry; thirty-five minutes from Wall-st.
MR. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses in New-York and Brooklyn; also on Staten Island, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Orange, Irvington, New-Rochelle, Spuyten Duyvil, Islip, and other points of easy access. Rents reduced. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the Summer or year, on Wardell-st., Astoria, L. I.; thirteen rooms, fine garden, beautiful view of East River. Apply to JAS. V. H. LAWRENCE, on premises, or to GEO. C. MORTON, hardware store, No. 46 Broadway.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSES ON 3D-AV., BEtween 89th and 90th sts., and 2d-av., between 116th and 117th sts., large new carriage-houses, garden, nursery of fruit and ornamental trees; for a party desiring to build, is most delightfully located; commands fifty miles of river and landscape. For particulars address the owner, J. C. M., Box No. 3,522 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., FIFteen miles from New-York, thirty-five acres of the choicest land on the Sound; over half mile water front; very desirable for villa sites in plots from five to ten acres; one mile from landing, three from depot; communication with City frequent by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the City. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEET, Nos. 11 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A three-story high-stoop house in East 18th-st., lately painted, in thorough order, and handsomely furnished. JAMES HARRAL & CO., No. 38 Broad-st.

TO RENT—NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I., A NEAT cottage, containing five rooms; good neighborhood; one mile from depot; price $125 per annum. Apply at No. 37 Chambers-st., (up stairs.)

STORES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, WELL-VENTILATED, OFFICES, LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE. APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 258 Broadway.

SALOONS AT JEROME PARK.—THE Saloons under the Grand Stand, at Jerome Park, for the sale of refreshments, will be let to a suitable party for the approaching race meeting. Propositions will be received until 1st May, at No. 920 Broadway, or at Fordham, by C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS AND TWO cellars, together or separate, in building No. 48 Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A SHOP ON FIRST FLOOR, ABOUT 12x100, well lighted and with steam power, in Crosby-st., near Spring-st. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., No. 488 Broadway.

STORE NO. 600 BROADWAY TO rent, very low; recently fitted up. good business stand for clothing, dry goods, &c.; fixtures for sale cheap. BENNETT & CO.

MERCER-ST.—TO LET, A FIRST-CLASS new and modern-built store on Mercer-st., near Grand-st.; terms moderate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

THIRD-AV. STORES TO LET—ONE corner, one bakery and small stores in new block of houses on 3d-av., between 89th and 90th sts.; rent $30. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 1st-av., cor. 36th-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Stores and lofts Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STORE TO RENT—NO. 368 BROADWAY, first floor. Apply to V. G. HALL, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, over Fulton Bank.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR floors, 50x60 feet, in the new building, 21st-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIREproof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

TO LET—THE OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR of building No. 114 Pearl-st. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 167 Broadway.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST STORES ON 3d-av., splendidly fitted up as a dry goods store. Apply to FORD & HUBBELL, No. 316 3d-av.

WAREHOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—The warehouses Nos. 102 and 104 Greenwich-st. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND BASEment No. 563 Broadway, 25x100; adjoining Ball, Black & Co.'s Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ELEGANT LIGHT FLOORS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE, BOTH PROTestants, without a family, wish to take charge of a building or suite of offices; they will be highly recommended and can furnish security if required. Address H. M. D., Post Office, Station D., for three days.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE wish to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; the most satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 90 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE
OF VAL

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

LAKE & McCREERY,

WILL CLOSE THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS AT NO. 471 BROADWAY ON MONDAY EVENING, AND OPEN THEIR

SPLENDID NEW STORE,

Corner Broadway and 11th-st.,

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28,

WITH AN ELEGANT STOCK OF FASHIONABLE SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, SELECTED, IMPORTED, AND MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES, AND COMPRISING ALL THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORS IN

SILKS,
SATINS,
POPLINS, (FRENCH,)
DRESS GOODS,
MOHAIRS, GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES, &c.

ALSO, A SPLENDID STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS

IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE FABRICS FOR THE SEASON.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
CLOAKS, MANTLES AND SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS,
DAMASKS,
TABLE COVERS, NAPKINS,
BARNSLEY SHEETING, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c.
COLORED LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, (EN SUITE.)

WE WILL ALSO OPEN A LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER AN EXPERIENCED ARTISTE, WITH AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, POPLINS, &c., &c.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, MORNING WRAPPERS.
INFANT'S WARDROBES AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

SILK, MERINO AND LISLE THREAD UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY,
COTTON, BALBRIGGAN, LISLE THREAD AND SILK HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
of every quality, and at LOW PRICES.
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE SHIRTS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED BOSOMS;
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS IN EVERY STYLE.
N. B.—Shirts, Collars and Cuffs made to order in any desired style, and at the lowest prices.

ALSO,

A FINE STOCK OF
CRAVATS, TIES,
GLOVES, UMBRELLAS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Call attention to their

SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,
UNSURPASSED IN DESIGN AND QUALITY BY ANY FORMER IMPORTATION,
AND AT
LOWER PRICES.
ALSO,
FRENCH CASHMERE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,
SUMMER SHAWLS
IN BAREGE, HERNANI, WOVEN SHETLAND, AND OTHER DESIRABLE FABRICS,
IN VARIETY.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LACE CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS,
BRUSSELS AND APPLIQUE
DROP CURTAINS,
IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS.

ALSO,

A FINE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, CORNICES,
BANDS, BRACKETS, &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LADIES',

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open a COMPLETE STOCK, READY MADE or FURNISHED TO ORDER, in the above department, at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
WEDDING OUTFITS COMPLETE,
LADIES' UNDERLINEN,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SWISS ROBES,
BAPTISMAL ROBES, ELEGANTLY EMB'D.
WHITE AND COLORED MORNING WRAPPERS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE,
NURSERY BASKETS,
PIQUE AND MERINO CLOAKS, EMBROIDERED OR PLAIN,
BOYS' EMBROIDERED LINEN SHIRTS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CORSETS, &c, &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S,
IN THE

JOBBING ROOMS,

UP STAIRS,
YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, AND A COLLECTION OF BARGAINS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

309, 311 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

REMOVAL.

FRIEND PITTS

WILL OPEN AT

No. 863 Broadway,

Between 17th and 18th sts.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 26,
PARASOLS, RIBBONS, LACES,
DRESS-TRIMMINGS and SMALL WARES.

REMOVAL.

On May 1, MRS. GAYNOR will remove her Corset, Skirts and Muslin Dresses from No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st., to the old store, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Mrs. GAYNOR'S business has for some time passed out of her management, and she now begs to inform her old patrons and other ladies that she has expressly imported some elegant specimens for this opening.

ALSO,

Uncommon styles in white and colored muslin robes and suits, train skirts, walking skirts, tournoure, pads, supporters, &c.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.—The great Parisian event is the establishment of the Grands Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been effected in the richest quarter of Paris, Rue Beaumur, Michodiere, Chateaul and Monsigny, between the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmeres, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING FASHIONS

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S,
TO-DAY,
NEW STRAW GOODS! ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHAPES FOR LADIES, MISSES, INFANTS AND BOYS, BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
FROM AUCTION,
RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!!
NEW IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS!!!
REAL AND MILLINERY LACES, COLORED CRAPES, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETS, ALL VERY CHEAP.
BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 50c.; SPECIALTY, 90c. THE PAIR.
LINE OF SILKS AT 75c.; SATINS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, AND UPWARD.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK BUTTONS, FLUTED RIBBONS, &c., UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
SILK FRINGES, EVERY WIDTH, COLOR AND SHADE. WE MANUFACTURE FRINGES TO ORDER.
NEW STRAW TRIMMINGS!!!
THOUSANDS OF SILK PARASOLS AT 70c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, AND UPWARD. ALSO, PONGEE PARASOLS FROM $1 EACH AND UPWARD.
LEATHER SATCHELS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, A SPECIALTY.
LARGE LOT OF LINEN FANS FROM AUCTION, 15 CENTS EACH.
SILK FANS, 50c., 75c. AND $1 EACH, ABOUT HALF VALUE.
YANKEE NOTIONS!!! ALWAYS CHEAP.
CORSETS—CORSETS AT 65c., AT 75c., AT 95c. A PAIR.
FINER CORSETS, BEST MAKES, ALL CHEAPER.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS, UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
MANY NEW STYLES IN LISLE THREAD AND SILK GLOVES.
LADIES' NECKTIES AND BOWS, EVERYTHING NEW, LARGE STOCK, CHEAP.
WE HAVE CHEAP GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AND CERTAINLY THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

R. H. MACY.

EXTENSIONS COMPLETED.

We have enlarged our store twice its original size, with front and entrance on 13th-st., as well as 6th-av. and 14th-st., and are now opening a splendid stock of Fine Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Velvets and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Fine French Flowers, Hat Frames, &c.,

FINE STRAW GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY
SOLID SILVER WARE,
DRESS LININGS AND FRINGES,
FANCY BASKETS,
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS.
SMALLWARES:
BIRD-CAGES,
FANCY WOODEN WARE,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST., 6TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

HOUSE-FURNISHING BAZAAR.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A complete assortment of
WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS,
GERMAN COVERLETS,
TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS, TOWELING, &c.;
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES,

MATTRESSES,

TICKING,
SPRING BEDS AND FEATHERS,

IRON FURNITURE, STORE AND PIANO STOOLS,

WROUGHT-IRON BEDSTEADS,
FOR
INSTITUTION USE,
All of which are offered at the lowest market prices.
HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS,
Successors to
WM. GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.

CARPETS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
OF THE BEST QUALITY OF
VELVET
TAPESTRY AND
BRUSSELS

CARPETS,

IN NEW AND BRILLIANT

PATTERNS.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 21 Howard-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Opposite Arnold's new store.
ELGER'S old established trimming, small ware and fancy goods store. New goods at low prices; children's Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments; Children's Kids, 50 cents; Ladies, $1.
NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

In rich and unique designs. Intending buyers should see the stock. Also black thread lace points in fine grades. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MME. GALOUPEAU, (LATE MATHILDE & Co.,) No. 6 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Summer season on THURSDAY, 29th inst.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships,
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 63 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving.
Rates guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail May 5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 261 Broadway

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 12

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY	May 5
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	May 12
CHINA	SATURDAY	May 15
CUBA	WEDNESDAY	May 19
AUSTRALASIAN	WEDNESDAY	May 26

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA	April 28	EUROPA	May 15
IOWA	May 1	INDIA	May 22
COLUMBIA	May 8	DORIAN	May 26
CALEDONIA	May 12	CAMBRIA	May 29

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN	2,965 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, (new,)	3,000 tons	May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA	2,963 tons	May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO	3,015 tons	May 26, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and state Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLAW & CO., No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI	April 29	HECLA	May 13
PALMYRA	May 6	MARATHON	May 20

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.	
MANCHESTER	Wednesday	May 5
(via Halifax)	Saturday, May 4, 12 M.	
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.	
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, May 15, 9 A.M.	

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.
LOUISIANA, THOMAS, SATURDAY, May 1, at 9 A.M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.....May 1
CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$40, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	25, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 1.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAFFIGE.
Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. CHADWICK.....May 8
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THIS (MONDAY) DAY, May 26, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Cmd. R. ADAMS.....April 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....May 6
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....May 13
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES.....NELSON.....Saturday, May 1
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....Saturday, May 8.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can avoid the expense of a courier, should remember that Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

FOR SALE.—ANY PARTY WANTING AN unexcelled iron sea steamer, 400 tons register. This steamer will be sold a bargain if applied for immediately. Apply to JAMES M. LINNARD, No. 41 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
11:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
10:45 P. M. Way Train, daily, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Also Way Trains for Paterson and intermediate stations at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 4, 5, 6 and 6:45 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A.M. Way Train for Greycourt; 11:30 A. M. for Port Jervis; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 10:45 P. M., for Suffern.
Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (former 234-st.) and 526 and Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 26th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
8 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSET STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

BRISTOL,	PROVIDENCE,
Captain BRAYTON.	Captain SIMMONS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.	TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY, at 5 P. M.
A NEW AND CONVENIENT FEATURE OF THIS LINE IS, RUNNING A BOAT ON SUNDAY AT SAME HOUR.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all northern and eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board and take 7:45 A. M. train and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director,
M. R. SIMONS,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent, Pier 28 North River.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
AT 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on board, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Saturday, Apr. 17, 10:30 A.M.	Friday, April 16, 8 A.M.
Tuesday, Apr. 20, 1 P.M.	Monday, Apr. 19, 9:30 A.M.
Thursday, Apr. 22, 3 P.M.	Wednesday, Apr. 21, 12 M.
Saturday, Apr. 24, 3 P.M.	Friday, April 23, 1:30 P.M.
Monday, April 26, 3 P.M.	Monday, April 26, 7 A.M.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Groves, barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Bayside Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's D

LONG ISLAND RAILWAY VICTIMS.

Funeral Services in Brooklyn—Addresses by Rev. A. S. Hunt and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—Life and Character of Mr. Rushmore, Mrs. Kray and Dr. Orestes M. Pray.

The common grief which overwhelmed the people of Brooklyn, caused by the calamity on the Long Island Railroad on Friday, was unmistakably expressed yesterday in the immense throng of citizens, of all ranks in society and of all ages, which crowded Washington-street for several blocks near to the Church edifice in which the solemn services were held, and the last public tribute paid to the life and character of each of the victims whose remains were about to be committed to the tomb. The Washington-street Methodist Episcopal Church was crowded to its utmost capacity long before the time announced for the commencement of the funeral services, and as the various churches were dismissed, after the usual forenoon services, thousands of the retiring worshippers hastened to the scene of public mourning. The school and class rooms adjacent to and communicating with the church were also crowded with eager listeners. The Church and Sunday School were heavily draped —literally clothed in the emblems of mourning. The pulpit seemed to be completely enveloped in black. In front of it suspended from the desk was a massive wreath of immortelles, on the communion table stood a harp, a cross and a crown of the same flowers, and stretched from the table to the altar rail an anchor. In front of the altar rail were ranged the three coffins in the following order, from left to right: Wm. C. Rushmore, Mrs. Matilda M. Pray and Dr. Orestes M. Pray.

The members of the Board of Education, of which Mr. Rushmore had been a valued member, were in attendance. There was also a very general representation of the bench and bar, and of the business community. Seldom has a more miscellaneous assembly been gathered for any purpose than that brought together on this occasion. It included men of all professions and trades, and Christians of all denominations—all apparently bowed down in sorrow for the loss of a friend and co-worker.

The services were commenced by the choir singing the anthem, "Cast thy burden on the Lord; He will sustain thee," &c.

Rev. A. S. Hunt, pastor of the Church, then read a brief selection of Scripture,

Rev. Charles E. Harris announced the hymn, "How vain is all beneath the skies," which was sung by the congregation.

Rev. Dr. Dudley then offered prayer, earnestly pleading for the stricken community, the church, the family, the two widows, the bereaved husband and the children of the friends who had been suddenly called away.

Rev. Charles Fletcher read portions of the 39th Psalm, 31st chapter of Proverbs and the 10th chapter of Revelations.

Rev. Mr. Bottome announced the hymn, "Give me the wings of faith," which having been sung by the choir and congregation,

Rev. Mr. Hunt proceeded to speak of the dead. He began by saying that they were under the shadow of a calamity; they could not reason upon it there; all they could do was to trust in God, who was and would continue to be their hiding place when all calamities were past. All they could do was to accept the dispensation from God, as did the patriarch of old, and adopt the expression used by him when calamity befel him in the sudden and repeated demonstration of God's remembrance of his servants recorded in Holy Writ—"Naked came I out of my mother's womb, and naked shall I return thither; the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." The speaker said that he labored under some difficulty in addressing his part of the services, as his acquaintance with the departed was almost as intimate as with his own family. Of the youngest he could not say much, as during the most of the time of his pastorate he had been in Europe, and, as he belonged to a neighboring church, his opportunities of intercourse with him were not as frequent as in the case of the others; but his pastor, Mr. Beecher, was present and would speak of him. He knew enough of him to be able to say freely that he was a Christian; that as a professional man he gave promise of great usefulness. But a short time has elapsed since he was married, and only a few days since he had become a father; thus within a brief space of time were brought occasion for great joy and great calamity in that youthful household. A few weeks ago he had taken communion at the hands of the speaker, in that church, in company with his mother. Of Mrs. Pray, he said her character was one of singular loveliness. She was remarkably domestic, and yet accomplished a vast amount of outside work in aiding the poor, attending the sick and in fulfilling her duties in connection with the church. She was full of plans, ever on the alert for facilities for promoting the welfare of others through the instrumentalities furnished by the church. She was peculiarly catholic in her feelings, and attended prayer meeting at Mr. Beecher's Church as regularly as at her own. Her religion savored her whole life. She was remarkable for her most implicit and unreserved trust in Christ. Mr. Hunt read some verses she had written on a sermon which he had preached on the words "Who is truth?" She said at a recent class-meeting that she had no idols, nothing she was not willing to part with, if only God was left to her as her portion. In relation to Wm. C. Rushmore, was there one present who knew how to do justice to his memory? He was everything they could wish for in the highest type of a Christian man. He knew how to be friendly to everybody. Mr. Hunt never knew a man who could so successfully and pleasantly bring things out of complication into sunshine. He was prompt but gentle. He never compromised the truth for the sake of being pleasant. He was firm as a rock when the principles of truth were in the balance, but so genial in his firmness that the presence of the rock was not revealed. His family relations were just what might be supposed. He was connected with most of the benevolent schemes about the City of Brooklyn, and he carried in his heart a large place for the public school interests of the city. His character as a Christian was bound up with his whole life. He carried his religion wherever he went. He was called upon by every new enterprise calculated to promote the public welfare. His thoughts had been recently turned to the Lord's Prayer, and for a time he said he was unable to say "Thy will be done," but some time afterward he stated that he was able to say "Thy will be done," and all the other petitions; that he could now say the whole prayer, and it had been a great source of consolation to him. Sudden departure had been for him a sudden glory. The speaker then commended the sudden visitation in the death of these friends to the consideration of the community as a valuable lesson.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said that was to him a happy hour; he enjoyed it as a day of triumph. The first part of the providence that had brought them together was the worst—the shock, all the forms of bereavement, the grief that came in with the tide as if driven by the East wind. He had attended many funerals, but never one so peculiar, so calculated to evoke praise and thanksgiving as that. Before them were the remains of the middle-aged and the young. It was a grand opportunity that minister had there of saying, "Here are three saints"—a trinity of Christians. That audience, composed of business men, lawyers and judges, had been challenged to point to the faults of the departed, and none had responded. It did him good to look around him and see these business men and others joining in the testimony that had been offered to show that a business man could be a Christian. He was satisfied to be a preacher of the Gospel yet a little longer. When Mrs. Pray came to his prayer-meeting he acknowledged that he had borrowed a flower out of their garden. She was a star in the Christian firmament, and no star was ever gloomy. She always smiled, and that smile was in her the index of what was within—a sweet and noble disposition shining through. Her young son was worthy of such a mother. He was true, honest, honorable, high-minded, deriving strength from the Cross of Christ. Of the three, Mr. Beecher said, they had lived long enough, or they would not be dead. Were they not living now? In their glorious examples, in memory, they would long continue to live. Mrs. Pray was not a busybody. She came as a rose, or as a bird from the South, to give glad tidings of Spring. Was she not ordained of God by the laying on of the hand of death to live and work among them in remembrance. In the light of such an example as that of Mr. Rushmore, business men were inexcusible if they continued godless. It had been proved that a business man could build an altar even in a bank, if he but have the grace of God. That was a triumphant day. The first shock had been forgotten, that day when they had all listened to. In the lives of their departed friends the word of God had been made alive. Christians, let us render thanks to God. Christians, let us take courage. As the suddenness of the stroke which had fallen on them, Mr. Beecher said it reminded him of the story told of a youth who, while yet a child, left home, and after a long absence returned to his native town to endeavor to find his old home. He became tired and jaded with his long search; night came, and he sat him down to rest on a door-step in one of the streets, and as he leaned, the door gave way. The noise caused the occupant of the house to go to the door to find the reason of it, and in him the boy recognized his father—he had fallen into his father's house. So had these friends fallen into their Father's House.

Rev. Mr. Hunt offered the closing prayer, and the congregation united in singing another hymn, and the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Rev. Dr. Curry pronounced the benediction.

The remains were then removed to Green-Wood for interment.

At no time in the history of Brooklyn has there been any occasion when the outpouring of the people to attend a funeral was so great as it was yesterday. The Long Island Railroad Company placed a special train at the disposal of all the friends of Mr. Rushmore in Hempstead who desired to attend his funeral, and there were many citizens of that town present.

The Long Island Railroad Disaster.

The persons wounded by the Long Island Railroad disaster of Friday, Mr. and Mrs. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Magnus, at Willow Tree, and Mr. Van Gaasbeek at Jamaica, are progressing favorably. Jennie Adams, the infant daughter of Mr. Adams, who was one of the killed, was buried at Westbury on Saturday, and Geo. Van Nostrand, the brakeman, at Farmingdale, yesterday.

The authorities of the road imperatively deny the assertions made in a Jamaica paper regarding the rottenness of the ties at Willow Tree, and state that they are all in good condition. The road they say is entirely safe throughout. Notwithstanding this, fifty thousand new ties will be laid on the track during the coming Summer, not because they are immediately needed, but to guard against any possibility of defective ones. Three car loads of passengers came to Brooklyn from Hempstead yesterday, to attend the funeral of Mr. Wm. C. Rushmore, whose country residence was in that village.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

No calendar. Examination of students at 3 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1209	National Bank of North America vs. Havemeyer.	1188	Bridge vs. Leland et al.
1106	Lansberg vs. Loeffler.	1104	Redpath vs. Wells.
1215	Macdonald vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1767	Hirsch vs. Towsky et al.
1430	Kennedy, Receiver, vs. Huyck et al.	625	Flote vs. Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
1200	Stewart vs. Stewart.	1451	Dorcenz vs. Shaw.
212	Volkening vs. Klaber.	1218	Menck vs. Reynolds, impleaded.
414	Hallgarten et al. vs. Lane.	1008	Seeley vs. Steele et al.
898	Taser et al. vs. Young et al.	1629	Clark, Sr., vs. Carpenter.
962	Ehrlich vs. Laubheim.	611	Whittemore vs. Patterson.
1643	Windmuller et al. vs. Union Nat. Bank.	1348	Sterling vs. Thinness.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
280	Newberger vs. Leckendorf.	242	Goodyear, Jr., vs. Dostory, et al.
274	Kirtland et al. vs. Schanck et al.	202	Wilgerstein vs. Maguire.
185	Hudson vs. Berrand et al.	258	Gallinger vs. Gallinger.
687	Elmendorf vs. Savage et al.	321	Klingsnstein vs. Lax.
120	Beach vs. Lent et al.	195	Staten Island Railroad Company vs. Village of Edgewater.
214	Burstsinzinger vs. U. S. Blasting Oil Co.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Calendar exhausted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Both parts adjourned for the new term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

General Term calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2367	Ollivere vs. Jarlot.	2092	Kniffen vs. Hecht.
2390	Von Elte vs. Von Elte.	2030	Haskins vs. Husson.
2321	Sutton vs. Wingrove.	2304	Boss vs. Attwater.
2296	Stein vs. Fuchs.	2606	Fairchild vs. Wood.
2259	Jaeshick vs. Hartmann.	2267	White vs. Wood.
2445	Peters vs. Leidera.	2209	Stidwell vs. Shattuck.
2428	Dickenson vs. Knoepfel.	2610	Birnstein vs. Levy.
——	Creamer vs. Dinsmore.	2616	Barrows vs. Havnor.
2434	Haughey vs. McElvaney.	2617	Harrigan vs. Wills.
2566	Gray vs. Waring.	2618	Taylor vs. Kerrigan.
2204	Wilson vs. Morris.	2619	Stiner vs. Jonas.
2197	Mann vs. Kocher.	2620	Konig vs. Stek.
2599	Wells vs. Thomson.	2621	Lyon vs. Burger.
		2622	Derr vs. Hanlon.
		2623	Johns vs. Stone.
		2624	Miller vs. Browning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, City Judge.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Morris Leonard; burglary.	6	The People vs. Philip Manheimer; receiving stolen goods.
2	The People vs. Francis Bradley; attempt at burglary.	7	The People vs. John Dunn; robbery.
3	The People vs. Thomas Nolan, James Harper, J. H. Sheridan; burglary.	8	The People vs. Maria Brown; larceny from person.
4	The People vs. Chas. Pell; forgery.	9	The People vs. Chas. Wilson; forgery.
5	The People vs. Thos. Brown; grand larceny.	10	The People vs. Reilly; grand larceny.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

SALES UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

Ann Stoddard vs. Charles Dennison.—This case, which has just been concluded before Judge Freedman, grew out of a sale of household furniture under a chattel mortgage, and is no exception to the sad and unprofitable experience of all whose misfortune it has been to have their property disposed of under similar circumstances. Property subject to such liens, when default is made by the mortgagor, is usually regarded by the mortgagee as entitled to no consideration, other than to obtain from it the amount of the claim in the shortest and easiest mode practicable. To this end it is turned over to the Sheriff, who, with his deputies, his watchmen and hangers-on of various grades, the auctioneers and the dealers who sometimes have an understanding with both, generally walk through it with the apparent indifference of a bull in a china shop, and the unfortunate owners, however large the amount of property and small the claims against it, generally count themselves fortunate when not called upon in the end to make up a deficiency in satisfaction of the claim. In the present case, perhaps the first in which the fairness of such sales has been called in question in this, if not in other Courts of the State, the rule has been laid down that the acceptance of a chattel mortgage imposes duties on the mortgagee other than merely to obtain from the property the amount of the claim secured by it. The plaintiff executed to the defendant a chattel mortgage on the furniture of the Wyoming Hotel, in Greenwich-street, valued at about $3,000, to secure the sum of $600. Subsequent to the execution of such mortgage the plaintiff purchased and placed in the premises additional furniture of the value of about $1,000, and which was never covered by the mortgage. Finding the business growing somewhat unprofitable, the plaintiff consulted with the defendant as to the propriety of disposing of the premises, and out of the proceeds to pay his claim, and was recommended by him to advertise them for sale. Following his advice, she did so advertise, and received an offer of $2,500, exclusive of a large amount of dining-room, kitchen, and other furniture, but which offer was refused as being too low. It turned out, however, that on the very day succeeding that on which he gave plaintiff this advice, the defendant placed his chattel mortgage in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff to be foreclosed, and while plaintiff was seeking to effect an honest and fair sale of the property she was surprised to find the Sheriff walk in and take charge of the whole, placing an assistant in charge, at a cost to plaintiff of $6 a day. A sale immediately followed, and the plaintiff testified that on the morning when it commenced there were not more than four *bona-fide* purchasers present; that the furniture of about eighty bedrooms was sold, the auctioneer simply opening the door and asking how much for the contents; that the prices realized for the furniture of those rooms, complete and in good order, ranged from 50 cents to $7; that the entire crockery, &c., in the dining-room, which she valued at $400, sold for $5, and the entire furniture and utensils of the kitchen, including the last supper of the company, which they were not permitted to eat, was disposed of for $5 also, the auctioneer refusing to separate into lots anything except one or two of the parlor rooms, and that the great bulk of the property went into the hands of two purchasers. This sale included not only the property named in the mortgage, which was claimed to have been disposed of unfairly, and not for the best price that could be obtained therefor, but also the property purchased subsequently and not included in the mortgage. On these two grounds the plaintiff based her action, alleging damages in the nominal sum of $5,000. On the part of the defence, evidence was given with a view to establish the fact that the property sold for its fair value, and that even if it had not so sold, yet the proceedings were in conformity with law, and therefore, the defendant could not be held responsible.

After the close of the testimony and argument of counsel on both sides, Judge Freedman charged the jury as follows: "By the chattel mortgage in question the plaintiff bargained and sold to the defendant all the goods enumerated in the schedule annexed thereto, (and which schedule covers all the property in the hotel of the plaintiff at the time of the making of the mortgage,) upon the condition that if the plaintiff should well and truly pay to the defendant $606 21, and interest thereon from November, 1867, to the time of payment on demand, that then said mortgage should be void. The mortgage authorizes and empowers the defendant, his executors, &c., in case of default, to take and carry away the goods therein described, and to sell and dispose of the same for the best price they can obtain;" and out of the moneys arising therefrom to pay and satisfy the sum secured thereby, and all charges incurred, and requires the defendant to render the overplus, if any, to the plaintiff. A mortgage of this kind is more than a mere security; it transfers the whole legal title, subject only to be defeated by the performance of the condition. Where a failure occurs in the mortgagor to perform the condition of the mortgage, the mortgagee acquires an absolute title to the chattels, and may reduce them into his possession, and the title becomes absolute upon and during, notwithstanding, a mortgage provides for selling the property for the best price that can be obtained therefor. If the defendant in this action had gone only so far as to reduce the mortgaged property into his possession; the plaintiff, although the law day for paying the amount due had passed, would still have retained a right to redeem the property. She would have retained this right until after a valid sale under a foreclosure, and in such case she could enforce her right to redeem by an action brought within a reasonable time; but the legal title to and the right of possession of the property would have remained in the mortgagee. He could from that time and until the plaintiff redeemed, treat the property as his own; but he elected to go further. He elected to raise the amount of the debt due him by a sale under the power contained in the mortgage, and he accordingly sold the property at auction, and with it other property, if you believe the plaintiff's testimony, to which he had no right whatever. Now, although the mortgage contained a power of sale, the defendant was not bound to sell; he might have kept the property covered by the mortgage subject to the mortgagor's right to redeem. That he had a right to do by a fair and honest sale; upon that sale he was bound, however, to obtain the best possible price. If he did not choose to sell the entire property together, he was bound to offer it in such lots and parcels as were calculated to bring the highest price.

Now, if upon that sale the mortgaged property had been sold, as it might have been, in one lot and bought in by the defendant, the question might arise whether the plaintiff could recover without first showing a full tender of the money due by her. But as the mortgaged property in question, as the evidence stands, passed into different and strange hands, in consequence of the manner in which the defendant had the sale conducted, and the defendant by his own act put it out of his power to redeliver the property upon receipt of the amount due him, this question does not arise. The first question for you to determine, therefore, is whether the defendant did or did not use and exercise reasonable and ordinary care and diligence to obtain the best possible price for the mortgaged property, which, as the plaintiff claims, was worth a good deal more than the amount of the mortgage. If you find he did, you will find for the defendant on this point. If on the other hand you find upon the evidence that he did not exercise such care and diligence, you will find that he did not, and find for the plaintiff the sum of $606 21, being the balance still coming to him, with interest thereon for the same period of time."

The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $1,492, and the Court granted an allowance of five per cent.

Comstock Brothers for plaintiff; Mr. Cooke for defendant.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 80¾. Stocks are quiet at 22¾ for Erie, and 96¾ for Illinois.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 24—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet at 12d. for Middling Uplands, and 12¼d. for Middling Orleans; the sales of the day will reach 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Flour, 21s. 3d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

LONDON, Saturday, April 24—1 P. M.

Consols close at 93¼ for money, and 93¼ for the account. Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 80½. Stocks steady; Erie, 22½; Illinois Centrals, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 24—1 P. M.

Cotton closes dull and unchanged; the sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Beef, 90s. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. ₱ ton.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 24.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat; Low Middling, afloat, 143f. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 24—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull, but prices are unchanged.

PARIS, Saturday, April 24.

Bourse firmer; Rentes 71f. 25c.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 24—Evening.

The Cotton market closed quiet for both stock on spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, April 25.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted to-day at 87⅛ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 24.

The following are the closing prices of merchandize for the week ending to-day: SUGAR.—Stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanza, 66,000 boxes, 16,000 hhds. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 20,000 boxes, 3,000 hhds. to foreign countries; 2,000 boxes to United States. All qualities of Sugar have slightly declined and the later quotations were barely maintained. The market closed quiet at 7⅛@8⅛ reals ₱ arroba for Nos. 10 to 12, and 7⅛@10⅜ reals for Nos. 13 to 20 Dutch Standard; Muscovado Sugar 6½@7 reals; fair to good refining Muscovadoes active at 7½@8 reals. MOLASSES easier; Clayed at 6@6¾ reals, and Muscovado or Common, 7@7½ reals ₱ kreg. Last active, there 20¾; time, 60 days. Chili, J. Dammwold and 4 children, S. E. Reychold, C. G. Degraw.

APRIL 25—*In steamship Brittania, from Glasgow*—Miss Brown, R. L. Taylor, Mrs. McCullum, Mrs. Glen, Wm. Sieveweight, R. McKee, Miss McKee, Jas. White, Mrs. Miller, Dora Millair.

In Steamship Dunsville, from New Orleans.—Mrs. Lewis, Colonel Randall and wife, C. S. Rawle, Mrs. M. G. Underwood, H. Ewing and wife, Miss M. H. Avery, Mrs. W. F. Wright, Colonel Walcott, Lieutenant E. K. Russell, James Curtis, A. J. Kentish, A. P. Woodhouse, J. H. Ryan, F. J. Doll, F. Belden, Wm. Barnum, Lieutenant Robert Fletcher, Lieutenant Howes, J. W. Lavish, Charles Osborne, and 75 United States soldiers. From Havana—J. Juan, Lados, J. Laiontins, L. L. Mascarretta, wife and 2 children, A Baumme, M. Nednegie, Mrs. S. J. Seaver, D. Downing, F. De la Pas and wife, A. L. Lamerech, Dons Louisa Delgado and family, H. Grand, Mrs Mc-Morrow, Juan Ensemnant, R. Navarro, M. Monreal, J. Valdes, P. Monea, F. Estelnlo, E. J. Underwood.

In steamship Magnolia, from Charleston.—George Bulkley and wife, Miss Jennie Bulkley, M. B. Medway and wife, Mrs. Penney, Mrs. Segriff, Wm. Brown and wife, Mrs. Mary Haycock, Miss Julia Haycock, C. F. Hammond, wife and daughter, Chas. Fisher and wife, Dr. James Taylor and wife, S. McCullough, G. D. Conner, F. E. Bennedict, C. Donovan, S. E. Burnett, N. R. Middleton, Jr., H. Godfrey, P. Hardigan, L. Hall, Mrs. F. Daner and son, H. M. Minor, J. H. Crovely, W. H. Buffum and wife, C. Klentworth, Chas. Ward, F. Zievkel, and 25 in the steerage.

In steamship German Livingston, from Savannah—W. Moir and wife, Mrs. Alvord and daughter, Mrs. Westmoreland, Mrs. H. L. Hillyer and child, Mrs. Wm. McCarty and child, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. S. Meinhard and mother, Miss Mackay, Miss Anna F. Holden, Miss Lizzie Gowens, R. A. Wilson and children, Jordan Mott, Andrew Low, F. Zerega, C. V. Hillyer, L. Lazier, R. Turtoilt, E. A. Well, Wm. O'Byrne, A. B. Hussey, Dr. Robinson, W. P. Jowers, T. H. Kimball, Oliver Cobb, G. A. Hathaway, O. L. Jones, Thomas O'Neil, S. S. Pamberger, T. G. Conway, P. Bartow, Wm. Reynolds, C. Noonan, P. M. Nightingale, J. D. Jones and son, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Tybee, from Galveston—Franklin Gibbs, wife, child and nurse, Mrs. O. L. McKeen and niece, J. F. Noyes and wife, Prof. Younkers and wife, Mrs. M. J. Green, G. Morton, M. Ludwig, E. H. Thompson, Mr. Krugan, wife and children, A. Fink, E. C. McColl, J. P. McColl, C. Earle and wife, Edwin Bartlett, Geo. Smith, Aug. Gautier, Henry Nelson, Chas. Koch, Aug. Roach.

In steamship Cortes, from New-Orleans—F. P. Folger, S. S. Smith, E. Sturtevant, H. P. Sturken, John Stc., Caitle and 34 Cows. Live Hogs dull at $7@8. Receipts—2,400 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 24.

Cotton unchanged. Quercitron Bark, No. 1 at $32. Clover seed steady at $6 50@6 50. Flaxseed wanted at $2 65@2 70. Flour in moderate demand; sales 1,000 bbls. Superfine at $5 25@5 50; Extras, $5 75@6 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@7 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $7@9 25; Fancy, $9 50@12. Wheat firm and good demand for Prime Red at $1 60@1 70; Amber unchanged; California, $1 75@1 80. Rye unchanged. Corn less active but unchanged. Oats, 74c.@76c. for Western; 69c.@70c. for Pennsylvania. Groceries and Provisions unchanged. Whisky offered at 95c.@98c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 24.

Cotton market nominal, with no demand; Middlings, 28¼c.; sales, 350 bales; receipts, 718 bales; exports, 5,116 bales. Gold, 134¼. Exchange—Sterling, 144; New-York, Sight, ¾ @ cent. premium. Flour depressed, Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $5 90@6; Treble Extra, $6 37. Corn, 77c.@78c. Oats, 70c. Bran, $1 55. Hay firm at $26. Pork firmer, sales at $32 50. Bacon firm—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 17 4-c.@17½c. Lard dull; tierce 18c.@19c.; keg, 19¼c.@20¼c. Sugar dull; Common, 9¼c.@11c.; Prime, 13¼c. Molasses, 55c. for Fermenting. Whisky nominal. Coffee quiet; Fair, 15¼c.; Prime, 17½c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 24.

Flour in fair demand; sales 1,400 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8@8 50 for White; $6@6 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; Canada held at $1 60@1 75. Corn—None in market. Oats—70c. for Western. Barley held at $1 85@1 90. Rye held at $1 25 full. Peas nominal at $1 22 free; Mill feed unchanged. Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $29; and Middlings, $30 per ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 58c.; to New York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake Imports—9,500 bushels Wheat, 1,700 bushels Barley, 4,600 bushels Rye, and 813,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 24.

Flour steady at $6@6 25 for No. 2 and No. 1 City Ground Spring. Wheat—Spring offered, to arrive, with no bids. Corn dull at 76c.@77c. on the track to arrive; Old nominal at 81c.@82c. Oats dull and nominal at 67c. in store. Rye neglected. Barley nominally unchanged, with no demand. Seeds—Timothy easier; sales at $4 25@4 50; Clover steady at $9 25. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Highwines nominal.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, April 24.

Flour dull, with a light demand; prices lower; Family, $6 25@6 50; low grades offered at $6, without buyers. Wheat steady and scarce; sales at $1 36 for No. 1. Corn, 68c.@70c. Oats, 67c.@71c. Rye, $1 38. Cotton unchanged. Mess Pork held at $31 25@$31 50; offers made of $31. Bulk Meats held firmly at 12¼c.@14¾c. Bacon—13¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@17¾c. for Sides, with no sales. Lard nominally unchanged, with no demand. Gold, 132. Exchange steady.

TOLEDO, Saturday, April 24.

Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet; Amber, $1 44@1 45, on spot; $1 45, buyer April; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 90, buyer's bid, $1 85; No. 2 Red, $1 30¾. Corn steady; No. 1, 85c.; No. 2, 83c. Oats held at 67c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley nominal. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 3,200 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

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LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 24.

Tobacco—Sales 185 hhds.; lugs to Owen County Cutting Leaf, $4 80@$19. Mess Pork, $31 25@$31 50. Lard, 18¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¾c; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Flour, $5 50@$6. Wheat, $1 45@$1 55. Corn, 65c.@68c. Oats, 65c.@68c. Rye, $1 48. Whisky, 91c. Cotton, 28¼c.@27c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, April 24.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active; No. 1, $1 10¾; No. 2, $1 04¾. Oats firmer; No. 2, 65c.@66c. Corn dull; new 48c. Rye nominal; No. 1, $1 12. Barley nominal at $1 70@$1 85 or fair to good. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 24.

Cotton dull; Middling nominally, 28c. Flour dull and market favors buyers. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; White, 80c.; Yellow, 85c. Oats firm for Choice; common dull. Rye steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91c. Provisions unchanged.

MOBILE, Saturday, April 24.

Cotton dull and in limited demand; sales 350 bales; Low Middlings, 26¼c.@26½c.; receipts, 220 bales; exports, none.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, April 24.

Cotton dull and easier; sales 110 bales; Middlings, 27¼c.; receipts, 307 bales; exports coastwise, 99 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, April 24.

Cotton quiet and steady; sales 560 bales; Middlings, 26¾c.; receipts, 438 bales; exports to Liverpool, 1,200 bales; coastwise, 1,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, April 24.

Spirits Turpentine lower; sales at 44¾c.; Rosin, $3 50@$3 55. Crude Turpentine unchanged. Tar, $3 ₱ bbl. Cotton a shade better; 25¾c. Low Middlings.

DENMARK, Saturday, April 24.

Wheat dull; Extra Winter White, $1 75; No. 1 Winter White, $1 55; No. 2, $1 35. Cloverseed higher; sales at $9 37½.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 24.

Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 97 bales; Middlings, 26c.; receipts, 104 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 24.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30½; Reading Railroad, at 49.35; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59¼. Gold, 132¾.

[Advertisement.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1869.

E. Holmes, No. 7 Murray-st., New-York:

Dear Sir: I am ever ready to commend the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. I consider it the best protector, the best watch-dog, the best police, one can possibly employ. It is invaluable.

Wm. T. Coleman, Office No. 117 Front-st.

Look out for worthless infringements upon my patent, claimed as improvements. Each case of vending or using will be dealt with to the full extent of the law for such cases provided.

E. Holmes, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Paris	April 14	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	April 27	New-York	Havre.
Britannia	April 28	New-York	Gl